JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,536—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1895.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Chafed Skin, Piles, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, and Skin Ailments QUICKLY RELIEVED BY USE OF
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT.
Large pots, 1s. 1½d. each (English Rate).
Keeps good in any Climate. Free from Animal Fat.
Private report from Limassol, Cyprus, states:—"I have never found anything to come up to it for neuralgic and rheumatic pains."
Numerous other Testimonials have been received from all parts of the World.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4926	W. J. Nantes	23rd Nov.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	14th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4705	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th "
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	25th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th "
GANGES	4906	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4926	W. J. Nantes	29th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th "
B. M. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th "
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4702	W. J. Nantes	25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI, and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO..... 12th Dec. 1895.
S. S. Doc. BALDUINO ..... 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 7, 1895

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 23rd Novembe., at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 19th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 21st November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 23rd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

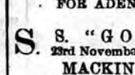
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th November, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Onief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new English-built Half C. spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.
One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BURGUNDY WINES.

	CASH. Qts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CASH. Pts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Qts. Per Doz. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Per Doz. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN	44 0	23 8	49 0	26 4
POMARD	25 0	13 12	27 14	15 6
MACON	23 0	12 12	25 10	14 4
BEAUNE	28 8	15 12	31 12	17 8
CHABLIS	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 12

THESE WINES ARE OF UNUSUAL VALUE, AND ARE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

IMPORTED DIRECT BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CARDS FOR HOME should be selected early, many of the most suitable being sold almost as soon as CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS. they are unpacked. Our stock this year is far in advance of those of previous years.

HAND-PAINTED, LITHOGRAPHED, PLAIN, COLOURED, NEW YEAR CARDS. MOTTO, NAME, COMIC, FANCY, AND OTHER CARDS.

CUMBALLA HILL. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY. BYCULLA.

KEEP AT BAY The human foes in hot climate—the Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, Rheumatism, Gout, Stone in the Bladder, and Habitual Constipation by FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the only best and reliable weapon that can be recommended. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12.
MADON, SONS & Co., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

LADIES' SOLA HATS, TRIMMED	from Rs. 3-8
GENTLEMEN'S SUN HATS	" " 4-8
SUN UMBRELLAS	" " 4-0
RESAIS AND PILLOWS	" " 5-0
TIFFIN BASKETS	" " 2-8

LOWEST PRICES.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FEBRICURA, A marvellous remedy for Fever of all kinds, whether during the hot or cold stage. Per Bottle Re. 1-0.
BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Boothwar Peith (City).
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

THE ARMY

USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS AND SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR,
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION,
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.

THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD ARE BLUTHNER'S.

BLUTHNER'S GRANDS, BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA:—
MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agents:—T. E. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

TO-DAY!
TO-DAY!!
TO-DAY!!!
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY OF
NEW MILLINERY,
COMPRISING NEWEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS for LADIES are the most convenient and comfortable. Thoroughly antiseptic. Indispensable for travelling: Rs. 2 per Dozen. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.
Samples free by return of Post.

EQUALLY SUITABLE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE HAIR AND THOSE WHO HAVE NOT.
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
Will help you to keep it, or Assist in its Restoration,
REFRESHING,
STIMULATING,
COOLING,
CLEANSING,
RESTORA[illegible]
It should find a place upon the Toilet of ev[illegible] European in India.
FOR EITHER SEX.
TWO SIZES: Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per B[illegible]
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMB[illegible]

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, [illegible] grams, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the [illegible] notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithog[illegible] orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "[illegible] Gazette" Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATURE PRODUCES NO MORE VALUABLE DRUG THAN SARSAPARILLA.
SCIENCE PRODUCES NO PREPARATION OF IT WHICH EQUALS
KEMP'S TWO EXTRACTS.
FOR Impurities of the Blood, Skin Blemishes and Complaints, Eruptions generally, and many other troubles of similar kind these preparations are simply invaluable. Being freshly made in the Company's own Laboratories they can always be relied upon as fresh, sweet, fluid and active in every essential quality of the drug.
KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4-0, and Rs. 7-8 per Bottle.
KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
[illegible] Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per Bottle.
[illegible] & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY,

Under the distinguished patronage of

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,

19th, 21st., and 22nd November,

IN AID OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.

Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy

"CASTE"

BY POONA AMATEURS.

To commence at 9 P.M.

Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2. Back Seats, Re. 1. Half-price to Back Seats only.

Naval and Military in uniform.

B. B. & C. I. RY.

PAREL GYMKHANA

DANCE to be held at the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Parel Mechanics Institute On FRIDAY the 22nd instant.

Commencing 9-30 P. M. Railway time.

ADMISSION: 1 Gentleman and Ladies Re. 1.

TICKETS to be obtained from the Undersigned.

M. D'MELLOW,
Honorary Secretary, Parel Gymkhana.

GUZERAT COLLEGE AHMEDABAD.

WANTED,—A PRINCIPAL for the above College on a Salary of Rs. six hundred rising to eight hundred. Candidates must be graduates in honours of a University of Great Britain or Ireland. Applications should show age, degree and qualifications and be accompanied by testimonials. They should be made before January 31, 1896, to the undersigned, to whom references for further information can be made.

M. C. GIBB,
Acting Collector and President, Guzerat College Board.
Ahmedabad, 14th November, 1895.

THERE ARE TONICS and TONICS, NEVERTHELESS

The fact REMAINS that PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has no equal, and is THE TONIC for the weak people in Hot Climates. 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 5-4.

MADON SONS & Co.,
23, Hummum Street, Fort, and Opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Carnac Road, Bombay.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 57, Hummum Street on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of November 1895, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1895.
2. To Elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 29th November to the 4th December 1895, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Directors,
THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.

Bombay, 16th November, 1895.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MORESHWAR GANPATRAO JAYAKAR has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the same or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, inheritance, lien, gift, lease or otherwise may make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes at Bombay and to the undersigned at their Office No. 4 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard or reference to any such claims if any and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Thoka land or ground situate at Parel Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 21,146 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 103 New No. 1424 New Survey Nos. 1-2470 and 1-2471 with a house or a bungalow assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward F Nos. 2516 and 2517 Street Nos. 1210 and 1211 and bounded on the East by the property of Mr. Ananderao Narayen Dabholker, on the West by the property of Mr. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed, on the North partly by the property of the said Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and partly by the property of Mr. Moreshwar Raghoba, and on the South partly by the property of the said Ananderao Narayen Dabholker and partly by the property of Mr. Potlaji Bhivaji Mangalay and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.—Bombay, 16th November, 1895.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

KOP'S BEER
(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,

APOLLO BUNDER.

TO-NIGHT, at 8-30 P. M.

The Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER
(of WILSON COLLEGE)
WILL LECTURE ON
THE NEW ASTRONOMY.

OPEN TO ALL.

Chair to be taken by R. LAIDLAW, Esq.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI.....	Gauhe	1,432	23rd November

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line does now issue first, second, third class and deck through tickets to

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Durban, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAY Co., LD.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London, on the 18th December, 1895, at 3 P.M.

J. B. SALISBURY,
Assistant Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. O. BOXES, STREET LANTERNS, IRON CRADLES, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with tins, copper gas street lanterns, iron cradles, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING Nos. 37 AND 38, COPPERSMITH STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the said building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF DAMAGED PIECE-GOODS, TWIST, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 12 noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account of the underwriters, the following damaged goods saved out of the cargo lost with the Padow a "Duria Dawlut."

One bale damaged twist (colored) also by order and on account of whom it may concern one bale damaged piece goods and one case tin toys damaged.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 18, 1895.

NOTICES.

MR. O. L. M. MACAN MARKAR,
DEALER IN PRECIOUS STONES AND JEWELLER,

HAVING arrived from Ceylon, invites the Visitors and Residents of Bombay to his temporary office in the Esplanade Hotel, to inspect his choice collection of PRECIOUS STONES, mounted and unmounted, including Cats'eyes Sambhur, Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, Star and Moonstones, Alexandrite, &c., of the Rarest Beauty.

Mr. MARKAR paid his first visit to India in 1881, when he showed at the Calcutta Exhibition the famous Cats' eye valued at Rs. 30,000, which has been universally acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the finest specimen ever discovered

Mr. MARKAR has Numerous Testimonials from both Visitors and Residents in India, which will guarantee his bona-fides. Please note the Address.—No. 111, Esplanade Hotel, Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on MONDAY, the 18th day of November, 1895, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining the assent required by paragraph (d) of Section 225 of the Indian Company's Act 1882 to the Corporation's being registered under that Act.

By Order of the Board,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1895.

BHOPAL-UJJAIN RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the Eleventh of November, 1895, the BHOPAL-UJJAIN RAILWAY will be OPENED for the RECEIPT and DESPATCH of GOODS and PARCELS TRAFFIC.

The GOODS TARIFF BOOK published by the Indian Midland Railway Company, contains the General classification, rates and conditions for the carriage of Goods on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway.

Rate Lists showing the charges for the conveyance of Goods between Bhopal and each Station on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway can be seen at the Stations, and further information as to the THROUGH CHARGES between Stations on the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway and Stations on the Indian Midland and connected Railways, can be obtained from the Station Masters at any Station, or from the Undersigned.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager, Indian Midland Railway.

Jansi, 7th November, 1895.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures. Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczems, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Goat and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE Sale of Boots and Saddlery advertised to be sold THIS DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 first-rate sympathetic square pianoforte, by S Rose and Co.
1 single barrel Gnasickenbash rifle.
1 double-barrel breech-loading central-fire 12 bore gun, by Williams and Powell,
20 cases Waldron and Co.'s Worcestershire sauce in large and medium sized bottles and reputed and quart.

The property of a gentleman, consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, round dressing and washhand tables, hatstands, cabinet, dumb-waiter, single and double mirror door almyras, wardrobe, corner cabinet, chiffonier, pier glass, iron double bedstead, bedding, &c.

On account of the concerned:—

A parcel of Wheeler and Wilson's celebrated sewing machines for cloth and leather will be sold one at a time for convenience of private purchasers.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late MR. GEORGE BRACE, consisting of gold chain with locket, gold rings, wearing apparel, steel trunks, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomadally Goolam Hussein—

489 N F & C 13-84—1 case 123 gross butto ns.

On account and at the risk of the partners in the late firm of Sallaymun Hajee Ally and Co.

H B T C 1568-369-71—3 cases cotton flannel ex Clan Macintyre.

337-39—3 cases cotton flannel ex City of Edinburgh.

255-57—3 cases cotton flannel ex Aston Hall.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Hosman Tar Mahomed—

72 Nickel keyless watches.

24 " " " in white metal cases.

On account and at the risk of Mahomed Samar—

779-S G M-103-7—2 cases 48 dozen children's shirts.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 light dog-cart.
1 lady's side saddle
1 racing saddle by Sowter 7lbs weight.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Goverdhundas Purmanandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of the Sewing Machine Company, Limited, Bombay—

46 cases sewing machines consisting of hand and table machines and leather machines.

These machines will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES on the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, and on the Government House Road at Parel, outside the Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates hereunder mentioned the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee, Cooverjee Moorarjee, Ramjee Ebjee, and Narayenjee Ebjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of October, 1892.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1895, at 4 p.m.—LOT No. 1.

All that piece of ground together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,045 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. 42 and 45, and new Survey No. 8051, and by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 184 and now under ward Nos. 131 and 132 (3), and street No. 544 and (3), and bounded on the east by Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, on the north partly by the property formerly of Sadanund Essoba, but now of the said Meghasham Essoba, and partly by the cart of Pinjarpole, and on the south partly by the property of Moroba Damodherjee and partly by a passage, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham, and their tenants.

On the SAME DAY at 5 P. M.—LOT No. 2.

All that piece of ground, with the dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing theron, situate at Breach Candy Road, on the west side thereof, in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 351 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pansivn and Tax under old Nos. 10 and 11, new Nos. A-42 and A-42, old Survey Nos. 125 and 125, and new Survey No. 2-8051, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 354, then under No. 328, and now under street Nos. 516 and 518 and ward No. 189, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west and south by the property of the late Essoba Damodherjee, and now of Meghasham Essoba, and on the north by the property belonging to the Trustees of Pinjarpole, and the same have been in the occupation of the tenants.

On THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1895, at 4 p.m.—LOT No. 3.

All that piece of ground, with a cutjan shed standing there on, situate at Parel, on the Government House Road, admeasuring 3,170 square yards or thereabouts part of which is Government land and part of which is Inam land, and bounded on the east by the Parel Road leading to Government House, on the west by the property of Goverdhan, on the north by the property of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the south by the property of Moroba Damodherjee, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 224, and which Government land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16316, old Survey No. , and new survey No. 1-2562, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Meghasham Essoba and Vassantrao Meghasham and their tenants and used as a buffalo shed, and assessed by the Municipality at present under street No. 5.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TELEGRAPH STORES.

On THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public auction at the Government Telegraph Store Yard, Ward Bunder.

A quantity of hoop iron pieces, scrap of iron, and copper wire, kentledge, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished, black-wood, and teak-wood household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, Cottage pianos by Marcks & Co., table ornaments, pictures, Brussels' carpets, &c., the property of Mr. C. B. CLANCY.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 7, Church Gate Street, (next door to Messrs. Gever and Co., machinery depot) the surplus stock of an European firm, consisting of large cupboards, plate glass show cases, English-made mahogany sideboard with mirror back and marble top, writing pigeon-holes, electric dynamo, medical batteries, electric bells, meat mincing machines, coffee mills, patent nail drawers, motor fountains, patent copying presses, useful for large offices, boxes of mathematical instruments, dispatch boxes, parts for sodawater machines, electric lamps, vulcanizer for making rubber stamps, juice presses, coffee roasters, and a lot of other sundry articles.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Lord Colin Campbell consisting of handsome teak and blackwood glass door cupboards, chest of drawers, octazon, side and writing tables, tea-trays, cushioned sofa and easy chairs, arm chairs, bentwood chairs, washhand stand with furniture, cane chairs and teapoys, iron single bedstead with wire mattress, iron folding cot, Japanese screen, cupboard, glass book-case, dressing table, a well-bred white Kathiawar bull calf about one year old, sire and dam over 15 hands, suitable for breeding purpose, a strong made bullock wood cage made by John Robert and Co., &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 18, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

A rare opportunity for sending Christmas presents to friends in Europe.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 51, Meadow Street, Fort, the goodwill and whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Mugoondas and Jeramdass, Multanee Jewellers, consisting of embroidered gold, silver, and silk works of Sind, Mooltan, Kutch, Madras Cashmere, Delhi, and China, such as shawls, dressing gowns, cloak, handkerchiefs, cushions, table covers, curtains, Rampore chudders, also silver and gold Delhi, Trichinopoly, Bangalore, Madras, Cashmere, Kuttack, Mooltan, Jeypore, and Bombay jewellery of various descriptions, diamond, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, pearls, turquoises, topazes, gold rings, and necklaces, sets of shirts, studs, ear studs and earrings, &c., gold and silver moorstones, jewellery, Kutch, Madras, Cashmere, Lucknow and Burmah silverware, Tanjore, Cashmere, Benares and Lucknow copper, brass, and zinc wares, silver inlaid, Persian, Madras, Deccan, Agra, Mooltan, Cashmere, Mirzapore, and Zanzibar carpets, Bombay, Surat, Vizagapatam, Sind, Benares, and Jeypore work-boxes and toys, Japanese vases, &c., Moonshedabad ivory toys, and Cashmere copper gold gilt vessels of new varieties, Indian curiosities, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The public are requested to come and see the things as they are worth while a visit.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, below Messrs. Wallace and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels' and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Rotrate decoramahs and pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman proceeded up-country.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 18, 1895.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 5.

Prakrit and Portuguese ...

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON; BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any ident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

NEW MILLINERY,

LATEST PARISIAN

NOVELTIES

NOW ON VIW

INSPECTION INVITED.

BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS..... ..£8,406,405

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.

BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.

For Rates apply to the Agents,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS. WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD., Chief Agents.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

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(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables while they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria. St. Petersburg. Madrid. Brussels. Constantinople. Cairo. Moscow. Barcelona. Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said. Odessa. Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMI

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,00

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody an Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID-UP C

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	1,575
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 14,000 }	100 / 75		10 p.c.	170
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	240	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	320	320	7 pr. ct.	427
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	2129	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	625	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	30	620 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Bellasy S & W Co, Ld (Bellasy)	371	80	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay Native Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,510
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	710
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	900	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	25×Rs16	690 xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
Curimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	475
Dhuss Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	1,100	500	500	dvd 25	570
Framjee Petit	1,920	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingangheat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,600	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	25	1,275
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	535
Indian Manfg. Indo-China Manufactur- ing Co, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	60	1,275 xd
Jam Cawasjee	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Jubilee Mills	1,100	600	500	25	660
Jupiter Mill	900	500	500	Nil	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jeevan Bhoy	10000	1,000	4,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khanderao	1,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khatau Makanji Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	200
Khatau Maculjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs66	800
Loopold	2,600	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Khimjee & Wadia Mfg Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,100
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Ginning)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	80
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	3,330
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	102½
Morarji Gocul-das	1,080	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,220 xd
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	(250 / 50	(250 / 50	dvd 4½	—
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	90
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	6,735	625	625	Rs 22½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,325
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	725
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335 xd
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	4,000	50	1,600
Standard	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Maharatta	1,313	250	250	dvRs 12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	dv Rs 15	300
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	640
Sassoon and Allenson	2,000	80	800	dvd Rs.30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	80	550
Venkatshanker Lakhmidas Cotton Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	540	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			guar.		
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,200
S.R. & G I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	589

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	325
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	147½
Bombay Cotton Brodi's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Colaba	600	200	200	12	190
East India	500	1,800	1,800	dvd Rs15	325 xd
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
Fort	400	200	—	dvd Rs 6	84 xd
French	150	2,500	500	25+80	1,025
Harvey and Sabapathy	500	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	430
Khanderao	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Manfg. Co	240	450	450	30	480
Mahratta Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	220
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	200	500	53	130
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs6	97½xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	345
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Dharwar	1,200	200	500	dvd Rs80	490xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	126½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	535
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surat Woollen Mills	4,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,000	1	dvd Rs85	16,050xd

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,780	100	100	15	385
Back Bay Bathe	600	50	50	7½ 12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	2,500	300	5,800
Do. New Issue	500	575	525	75	1,480
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,080
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	600	600	5 pr. ct.	210
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	2,500	200	200	12	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co, Ld	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,400	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kirloskar Engineering Landing	800	500	800	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,000	100	100	Nil	—
Marks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	6,000	200	80	10 pr. ct.	162½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	104
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	493
Soundy & Co	4,000	100	100	9	80
Tressider & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	7	113
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	25½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28 t.
Fine, Bar Gold, old	"	27-13 "
Do. do. new	"	27-8
American Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-14
Do. Dreams	"	17-11
Silver T	"	82
Do. Tt	"	82-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

P. & O. extra s.s. Ganges expected to arrive at 9-30 a.m.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Y.M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, "Missionary Conference" Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.; Rev. Dr. Alexander's lecture on Astronomy, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hoseinee entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Naderi, Brahmani and Sabrunji left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Nudia and Dumra entered and the steamers Kaiser-i-Hind and Shannon left the dock on Saturday.

THE CONGRESS CHRONICLE.—From the 15th instant a little paper with the above title is published daily at Poona, in which information regarding the Congress operations, &c., is given.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October is 4,394, the daily average 142, and the total of new admissions 1,971, comprising Parsis 1,107, Hindus 670, and other castes 194. The number children vaccinated is 74.

POSTAL EXCHANGE.—It is notified that with effect from the 16th November, 1895, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by schedule 43, *viz.*, 1s. 1½d. per rupee.

A LOCAL SUCCESS.—Mr. Vinayak Narayen Chitale, the second son of Rao Saheb Bhajeker, late Dewan of Dhangadhra, has successfully passed the L. R. C. P. & C. S. of Edinburgh. He was the only candidate who came in first-class at the last year's L. M. & S. examination of the Bombay University. He left India for England in July last.

SERIOUSLY KICKED BY A HORSE.—On Friday morning Allibux Matharbux, aged forty-five, a groom in the service of Messrs. Anderson and Company, livery stable keepers, while attempting to secure a horse, that had got loose, was kicked in the right eye by the animal so seriously that he was likely to lose it. The groom is under treatment at the J. J. Hospital.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....Pizarro.....Arbuckle.
Overture ...Poet and Peasant .....Suppe.
Valse .....Love's Dreamland.....Rooder.
Selection. ...Fatinice.....Sullivan.
Quadrille ...Topsy-Turvy .....Williams.
Galop .....Dance de Cosaques .....Michaels.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE NEW ASTRONOMY.—By way of inaugurating a weekly literary meeting in connection with the Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Wilson College, is announced to lecture at the Apollo Bunder Rooms, this evening, on the deeply interesting subject of the "New Astronomy." Although a profound scholar, Dr. Alexander possesses in no small degree the power of explaining abstruse subjects in what is known as a popular style, and his lecture on the latest discoveries of astronomers is certain to be of exceptional value. As will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, the lecture commences at 8-30 p.m., and is open to the public.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—Before Mr W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, one Badao Mahomed Hajee, a Mahomedan, was charged with wrongfully confining a married girl, named Hashmia, aged fourteen, the step-daughter of one Elahibux Pachoo, the complainant. It was stated on behalf of the accused that the girl was married to him, while complainant asserted that she was the wife of one Janam. Under the circumstances the parties were asked to produce witnesses to corroborate their respective stories, and as the alleged marriage of the girl was said to have taken place out of Bombay, the court, on an application by the defendant, ordered a commission to be issued to examine witnesses at Azumgad and directed the parties to file their interrogatories. The accused filed the interrogatories, but the complainant did not. It appears that after the above order had been made, both the parties went to Kazee Mahomed-alli Moorgey, where complainant signed a document admitting that the girl was the wife of the accused, against whom he had no complaint to make. The magistrate after hearing the above story from the defendant, asked complainant whether the admission made by him in writing before the Kazee was true, and on his replying in the affirmative, the court dismissed the case.

THEFT BY A WOMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Constable Sloan charged Jeevee, a woman of immoral character, residing at Falkland Road, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with theft of wearing apparel and a gold ingot, of the aggregate value of Rs. 256, the property of one Robree Roziba, a brothel-keeper at Falkland Road. A man, named Gungaram Sadu, was also charged with aiding and abetting the first accused in the commission of the offence. The first accused was a boarder of complainant, and resided at his house at Falkland Road. About 6 o'clock, on the morning of the 10th of October last, complainant awoke and found the first accused had disappeared, and his box broken open and the property missing. About a couple of hours afterwards the second accused, Gungaram, went to the complainant, and said that he would find out the first accused, if complainant gave him some money. Complainant refused the proposal, and the man left. Shortly afterwards complainant received certain information, in consequence of which he proceeded to a house in Bengalpoora, and on going up into a room on the second floor he noticed both the accused seated there, the property being in the possession of the woman. The accused, who were arrested, denied the truth of the complaint. The woman stated that the property belonged to her, and she took it away on the morning in question. She wanted to go to her native country, Bhownugger, but complainant would not allow her to do so, and brought this false charge against her. The magistrate convicted Jeevee, and sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while the second accused was discharged for want of evidence.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

DISPUTED PARTNERSHIP TRANSACTION.

RAJAJI VAJEYCHUND AND OTHERS vs. SANTAPPA NANAPPA AND OTHERS.

MR. DINSHAW DAVER, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Manmahon, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Cawasji Sethna, solicitor, and Mr. Munchashunker, pleader.

The claim was for the recovery of Rs. 991-2, being the balances on two agency accounts due by defendants' father, Nanappa Purshotum, as a partner in the firm of Nanappa Nazarimul. Plaintiffs alleged that the deceased Nanappa carried on business in partnership with one Nazarimul Maswada at Sholapore, near Belgaum, and at Nepani, and that they had agency account with the firm at the two places, and the present two suits were to recover moneys due on the two accounts.

On behalf of defendants, it was contended that their deceased father Nanappa was not a partner of Nazarimul in the firm of Nanappa Nazarimul, which did business at the two places; that he acted merely as a shroff, and lent moneys to that firm, and a large balance was due on that account to the deceased by the man, Nazarimul.

After recording evidence, the Chief Judge, in disposing of the case, remarked that there was nothing in the contention raised on behalf of the defendants, under section 43 of the Civil Procedure Code, with regard to the claim in the second suit, which, he said, was not barred by the first suit. On the main question of partnership his Honour said that he had great doubt. In the case of a deceased person the plaintiffs were bound to prove most satisfactorily the fact of the partnership. In the present case the evidence adduced was of a very unsatisfactory character, and if that stood alone the suit ought to be dismissed. The learned Judge then commented on the evidence taken on commission on behalf of the plaintiffs as to the partnerships at Sholapore and Nepani, and characterised the same as quite unsatisfactory. The court did not think that the use alone of such a common name as Nanappa was by itself conclusive that the deceased was the person indicated in the firm of "Nanappa Nazarimul." Considering all the evidence adduced, the Chief Judge did not consider himself justified in holding the partnership to be proved. The court accordingly dismissed both the suits, allowing Rs. 51 as the professional costs of the defendants in the first suit.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL BARR, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, arrived at Rewa on Thursday for the purpose of investing the young Maharaja with governing powers in his State.

THE Upper India Chamber of Commerce has now before it the business of recommending a member to the Lieutenant-Governor for the seat in the Legislative Council which becomes vacant on the expiration of Mr. W. E. Cooper's term of office. As, however, he is eligible for re-election and is understood to be willing to be put in nomination, there is no liklihood of the Chamber looking beyond its own President to find a fitting representative of commercial interests.

IN the matter of the ranging power of the lead-pointed Lee-Metford bullet a correspondent of a Service paper, at home states that exactly the same results can be obtained with the new missile as with the metal-covered pellet. It would be interesting to know on what experiments this statement is based writes the *Pioneer* for in India it has been conclusively shown that the ranging power is destroyed by the change, and that the low trajectory cases to exist. Has a pattern of bullet been invented at home of which we know nothing out here? There the suggestion for a "snubnosed" bullet has been made owing to accidents on the ranges, the service pellet glancing off the iron targets at angles which are extremely dangerous. In India paper targets are used and our main concern is not with ricochets at the butts, but with the stopping-power of the bullet in action.

THE annual report of the Lucknow Museum contains an interesting reference to the newly-discovered pillar edict of King Piyadesi-Asoka at Nigliva in the Nepal terai. A paper-mould of this has been made by the Archæological Surveyor of the Provinces and presented to the Museum. The conclusions arrived at from a study of the edict are that the monument must have possessed considerable fame and sanctity, and the lettering shows that Asoka personally visited and worshipped it. But more important to students of Buddhism is the fact that the edict affords certain evidence in favour of the view that 477 B. C. is the more correct date for the *nirvana*, and we are told that "the attempts to reduce the distance between Buddha's death and the accession of Asoka, against the Ceylon traditions, become more difficult." Dr. Fuhrer, Curator of the Museum, remarks that the new inscription shows that Asoka's rule extended in the north-east as far as the hill frontier of Nepal, so that Nepalese tradition may be right when it asserts that the valley, too, belonged to the Maurya Empire. Casts are being made from the mould, and epigraphists will shortly have an opportunity of studying the edict.

THE Madras Government in reviewing the L. F Administration Report of South Canara, remarks :—"The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,09,365, of which only Rs. 2,486 appertained to endowed institutions. The amount available for general purposes was thus Rs. 1,06,879, or more than 45 per cent. of the receipts. The existence of so large a balance is much to be regretted. A large portion of this sum has, however, been allotted for expenditure in the current year's Budget and the Government trusts that the executive of the Boards concerned will take care that all of it is duly utilised. The administration of local affairs during the year under review cannot be considered so efficient as it should have been."

IT appears, writes the local *Mail*, to be desirable that the Madras Police should arrange to employ a surveyor and draughtsman permanently in the Force. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed yesterday by his Lordship the Chief Justice in the course of the murder trial at the Sessions in regard to the plan of the scene of the murder. The person responsible for the document was reported to be absent in Tinnevelly, and it could not be proved. Sir Arthur Collins observed that it would perhaps be necessary in future for the Public Prosecutor to attend important trials in the Magistrates Court in order to assist the Police.

THE revised estimate of the Chief Secretariat, Madras, for 1895-96 contains the cost of a bicycle, and in the Budget Estimate for 1896-97 appears the cost of four Yost type writers. This is moving with the times.

REPORTS from native correspondents state that Sirdar Nasrullah Khan, who no longer rejoices in his title of Shahzada, was received with much pomp on arrival at Kandahar. The Sirdar has so far received no orders to proceed to Kabul, though it might have been thought that the Amir would have liked to have had an account from his son's lips of his experiences in Europe. But the special mission with which Nasrullah was entrusted failed, the British Government declining to accede to the proposal that an Afghan Ambassador should represent the Amir in London, and his Highness is understood to be still sore on this point. Some of the Afghan officers who accompanied the Sardar on his travels have, it is understood, been summoned to Kabul.

THE ravages of cattle-disease have far more serious consequences in India than in Western countries, for cultivators who lose their bullocks are too poor to replace them immediately. It is not the old and worn-out animals that die off, as in famine years, for rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease attack all impartially. The Civil Veterinary Department has been founded more, we should say, to deal with this mortality and to improve the breed of cattle generally, than to provide horses for cavalry regiments; and yet it is admitted that the latter work absorbs nearly the whole attention of the Superintendent in these Provinces. Mr. Loughlin cannot make bricks without straw, and until he has a full staff of veterinary assistants scattered throughout the districts he will be unable to move in the matter, even if he has the necessary time for this branch of his duties. The assistants already appointed are young and inexperienced men and they require the closest supervision, which cannot under existing circumstances be given. No veterinary dispensaries have yet been started in the Provinces and the use of Government medicines in the treatment of rinderpest is forbidden, as "the amount that would be required would be something enormous and the number of cases that would be cured would be very few in proportion." Over 47,000 cattle were attacked by disease during the year and of these one-half are reported to have died, but the returns are untrustworthy and the mortality was really far higher. In face of these figures it is clear that there is ample work for the Civil Veterinary Department to attend to, but with a reduced budget no progress is possible. Forty thousand rupees annually is a ridiculously small allotment considering that the department has now been in existence three years.

THE Mountain Batteries from Jutogh on the march to Rajpore through Sirmur were played into Nahan by the State Pipe Band, who are dressed in Highland style and play lively Scotch tunes. The weather during the route marching was splendid, and the batteries had no difficulty this year in crossing the Jumna, as owing to the abnormally dry autumn the river was very low at Rampur-mandi, where the batterries were ferried across. There was plenty of shooting and fishing to be had during the march, pig and deer being plentiful, and the streams in Sirmur full of fish. Leopards also abounded, and the men lost many of their dogs in the jungle.

A RUSSIAN company has been formed, with an influential Moscow directorate, to bring Teheran into easy communication with the Caspian littoral by the construction of a road from Resht to Kazvin. The capital (the *Times'* Teheran correspondent telegraphs) is 1,000,000 roubles in shares, which have been already taken up, and 1,500,000 roubles in debentures. The Russian Government guarantees a five per cent dividend, to begin during the construction of the road, provided that the work is satisfactorily and promptly done. The first section of the road from Peri Bazaar on the Enzeli lagoon to the foot of the mountain range at Kudum has been begun, and is to be finished by the middle of January next. The enterprise is expected to have considerable influence on Russian trade in Persia. The question of constructing a port at Enzeli is said to be under consideration.

THE Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians had before them, on October 24, a petition from the women now studying medicine in London to be admitted to the examinations and diplomas of the College. This petition was rejected by a majority of nine, fifty Fellows voting in its support and fifty-nine against it. It appears that women studying medicine in London, if they desire a medical qualification from a college of physicians and of surgeons, must go to Scotland or Ireland for their examinations and diplomas, as the London colleges have hitherto refused to admit them.

THE Princess of Wales, as president of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, was welcomed home on her return from Denmark by a third gift of £32,500 for her nurses, making the Donation Bonus Fund of the society upwards of £67,000, in addition to the £11,179 standing to the credit of the Junius S. Morgan Benevolent Fund. This further sum of £22,500 has been subscribed since the Princess of Wales received the third and fourth thousand nurses at Marlborough House at the end of July.

IT is the aim of the Princess of Wales Pension Fund for Nurses to encourage every nurse in the British Empire to save each year, if possible, from one-eighth to one-sixth of her earnings as a provision against sickness, old age, and incapacity for work. When 5,000 nurses have become members, and the Donation Bonus Fund amounts to £100,000, it is believed that the compound interest that will accumulate during, say, each twenty-five years will suffice to provide for every nurse of each series ten shillings per week, with the aid of her own contributions.

A YOKOHAMA telegram (Oct. 30) says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, one of the leading Japanese journals has been suspended by the authorities, owing to the publication by it of adverse criticisms on the policy of Germany in joining an "alliance opposed to Japan."

WITH regard to the telegram of Oct. 22 from the *Times'* Berlin correspondent, announcing that the "Alldeutsche" Association had addressed to the Imperial Chancellor a memorandum in which it was suggested that he might secure the Chusan Island as a suitable point d'appui for the German Empire, a correspondent of our contemporary calls attention to Article III. of the convention between Great Britain and China concluded at Bocca Tigris on April 4, 1846, in which it is said :—"It is stipulated on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of China that, on the evacuation of Chusan by her Britannic Majesty's forces, the said island shall never be ceded to any other foreign Power." Chusan was evacuated on July 25, 1846.

A STORY is going the rounds that a young gentleman who passed into the Indian Civil this year, and whose weight verges on twenty stone, cannot find a horse to carry him, and has applied to the authorities for leave to work off his riding tests on a camel. One is reminded (says the *Globe*) of the historic anecdote of Macaulay, who, when in office, was once formally invited to attend some great function on horseback, and replied that if an elephant were placed at his disposal he might consider the question. But in Macaulay's case it was not weight, but want of skill that led to the request for what he considered a safer mount.

THE Sultan's life (according to Mr. Davey) is of the simplest and most arduous. "He rises at six and works with his secretaries till noon, when he breakfasts. After this he takes a drive or a row on the lake within his vast park. When he returns he gives audiences. At eight o'clock he dines, sometimes alone, not unfrequently in company of one of the ambassadors. Very often, in the evenings, he plays duets on the piano with his younger children. He is very fond of light music, and his favourite score is that of 'La Fille de Madame Angot.' He dresses like an ordinary European gentleman, always wearing a frock-coat, the breast of which on great occasions is richly embroidered and blazing with decorations. . . Quite recently a very great lady had the honour of dining with his Majesty, who, by the way, is the first Turkish sovereign who has ever admitted a Christian woman to his table. After dinner the lady noticed a mousetrap which had been forgotten on one of the chairs. 'Oh,' said the Sultan, 'that is an excellent trap. It was sent to me from England, and I have caught ten mice in it to-day.'"

THE *Daily News'* Yokohama correspondent, in a despatch printed yesterday (Oct. 31), says :—There is a great calm in the political world. The Japanese have got over their first irritation, and have settled down to accomplish two things. First, to bring the army and navy up to a point which shall make them supreme in this part of the world, and secondly, so to develop the commercial and industrial resources of the country as to render the new and voluntary burdens bearable. But the extension or the fighting power comes first. That has to be achieved at any cost. It is now stated by the responsible papers, whose information is supposed to emanate from official sources, that the army will be raised to a peace footing of 250,000 men, as against the former peace footing of 66,000, and the navy is to be increased by 200,000 tons. If these figures prove to be erroneous, the error is not likely to be one of exaggeration. Needless to say, the proposed increase in the navy has brought to Japan many representatives of shipbuilding companies. The Americans are working very hard to secure the contracts, and are so sanguine of success that the San Francisco papers declare that the Union Works at Mare Island and Cramp's Yards, will be busy for years to come. I have good reason for believing that the Americans are doomed to disappointment. They cannot touch the English builders for cheapness and the Yoshini and the new arrival, the Tatsuta Kan, have given such satisfaction that the Japanese will again go to England, France and Germany are, of course, barred. There is talk of a commission, with an eminent English designer, whose name I am not at liberty to mention just now, at the head. The diplomatic seed sown by Lord Rosebery is to bear fruit a hundredfold commercially, which goes to prove that Governments can influence trade to a greater extent than some politicians are willing to admit.

AMONG the number of extracts from the journals of Mr. Jackson, the leader of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition to Franz Josef Land, Reuter's Agency records the following stirring incident :—"In the early morning of Feb. 7 I had a near squeak with a bear. I had gone off hurriedly by myself at 5 a.m., with merely breeches and coat over my pyjamas, having been on the point of turning into my blankets after being out all night previously bear-hunting. I heard the dogs again barking on the floes, so I followed the barking for two miles to an open poyluia of water, at the edge of which I found a big bear engaged in making rushes at the dogs, four of which were barking at the bear. I wounded the animal badly the first shot and he took to the water. Comming out again, he made for Meiro Channel over the floe, with dogs and me after him. As he was distancing me, I fired a long shot at him, but as if was dark and misty, with falling snow, I was not sure whether I hit him or not. But it had the effect of making him return to the edge of the water. When I came up with him again I found him about thirty yards from the edge of it, giving vent in roars and hisses and making rushes at the dogs. As I had left the house hastily with only three cartridges and had fired two, I had now only one left, so, wishing to make sure of him, I went up to within six or seven yards of the brute. He rushed at me first, with his head down, and I fired, but as I did so he raised his head, and my bullet went between his legs. In another minute he was upon me with his jaws wide open and a regulation menagerie roar. I had just time to ram the rifle barrel with all my force into his mouth, and draw it back for another thrust. This was apparently a trifle too much for him, as he whipped sharp round and took to the water."

IT may have escaped the notice of many (says a provincial gossip) that by the marriage of Princess Maud and Prince Charles of Denmark, the Houses of Hanover and Bernadotte will be more directly allied. Prince Charles' mother is the daughter of the late Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway, and in consequence one of the Bernadotte family. Thus the marriage will unite the House of Brunswick and that of the son the Pau notary.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·056	E	3	87·1	61·9	64	...	...	...
Agra	30·037	SE	2	87·6	62·9	54	...	...	...
Cawnpore	30·034	Calm	1	87·8	58·5	83	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·043	Calm	1	83·6	59·4	75	...	...	−0·05
Jhansi	30·060	Calm	1	91·6	62·7	46	...	...	−0·03
Jacobabad	30·013	NNW	5	88·0	65·6	52	...	...	−0·02
Karachi	30·056	ESE	4	87·8	68·5	87	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·067	E	3	90·1	63·1	54	...	...	−0·09
Ajmere	30·108	Calm	1	83·4	57·2	72	...	...	−0·06
Deesa	30·062	W	5	90·3	57·6	47	...	...	−0·07
Ahmedabad	30·053	NNE	1	91·2	66·1	50	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·035	W	6	91·5	64·9	89	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·016	NNE	3	93·4	63·9	73	...	...	−0·28
Veraval	30·023	N	7	86·6	65·3	70	...	...	...
Nesmmoh	30·069	NNE	5	89·8	57·8	33	...	...	−0·06
Indore	30·054	N	1	87·7	58·1	55	...	...	−0·16
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubulpore	30·032	E	1	88·9	56·4	63	...	...	−0·31
Hoshangabad	30·085	Calm	1	89·3	61·8	71	...	...	−0·34
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	30·067	Calm	2	88·8	61·7	56	...	...	−0·45
Nag

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 106¼; French Rentes in Paris being ‡ per cent. higher at 100¾; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher at fcs. 25·22½. Indian Sterling Loan in London remained at 117¼. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1/8 per cent. to £60 13-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 30½d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged at 67 3-8 cents. per lb. with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The market rates of discount were reduced yesterday ‡ per cent. on short London Bills, to 1½ per cent.; but they were advanced 1/8 per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 1⅝ per cent. Rs. 20,000 of extra Council Bills were allotted to Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 1 13-16d., which shows an advance of 1-16d. on the price of the small extra allotments on the previous day, and on Wednesday's regular allotment price. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1⅝d. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £110,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay.

To-day, Consols have declined ‡ per cent. in London, say, to 106¼; but the French funds are unchanged. The market rates of discount have been advanced ‡ per cent. on short London Bills, and reduced 1/8 on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, making them stand, in each case, at 1½ per cent. A further decline of 1/8 per cent. has taken place in 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £60 11-16. A further extra allotment of Rs 30,000 Council Bills on Calcutta has been made at yesterday's rate of 1s. 1 13-16d. The price of Bar Silver is unchanged in London and New York.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool declined yesterday 1-8d. per lb., to 4 13-16, and Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower in the nearer positions, and 3-64d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 23-64d. for November-January deliveries, and 4 3-8d. for March-April. Surats were generally 1-16d. per lb. lower. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was 1-8d. higher, at 5 5-16d. per lb. The market closed firmer; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; Sales 1,500 bales; East Indians *nil*; Imports 6,000 bales.

The Manchester market was easier yesterday; and the quotations wired by Reuter shew a decline of ¼d. per piece in the price of 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, and of 1d. per piece in 8¼ lbs. Shirtings. 40s Mule Twist was 1-8d. lower, at 7 3-8d. per lb.

The total business done in Cotton this week shows a large increase upon that in the week preceding, the Sales up to yesterday evening having been 24,000 bales more at 84,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 6,000 bales more at 74,000 bales. The total Imports are 14,000 bales less, at 990,000 bales. The Stock had increased during the week by 21,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 933,000 bales.

This afternoon the Liverpool Cotton market closed firm; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady; an advance of 1-32d. having been established in the price of spot Mid.-Americans; while Arrivals are 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. The day's Sales are 14,000 bales; East Indians *nil*; Imports 15,000 bales. The Manchester market has been quiet.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid. Uplands declined 1-8 cent per lb., to 8 7-16 cents; while February Futures were 18 cents lower, at 8·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 62,000 bales, compared with 60,000 bales last year, and 56,000 bales the year before.

To-day, the price of spot Cotton in New York has remained at 8 7-16; but Futures, for February, have advanced 7 points, to 8·20. The Receipts at the Ports are 28,000, going against 47,000 bales in 1894, and 42,000 bales in 1893, on the corresponding day. The figures for the total Cotton in sight in New York at the end of the week have been mutilated in transmission.

Our Local Cotton market has been quiet to-day, and prices have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, Business has been upon a small scale, Exporters having bought only 100 bales each of ready new Akola, at Rs. 219; Khandwa, at Rs. 215; and Khangaum, at Rs. 219; and contracted for 300 "Fine" Bengal, at Rs. 193; while the Mills have taken 200 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 208; and 100 old Bengal, at Rs. 152 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, and the small export business which has been reported in both has been upon the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,526	bales.
Wheat	6,199	cwts.
Linseed	3,458	"
Rapeseed	2,117	"
Gingellyseed	11,763	"
Poppyseed	954	"
Castorseed	5,451	"
Rice	2,686	"

FREIGHTS.—This market remains in the same state as of late, with quotations nominally unchanged; but no fresh business has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, no concessions being obtainable either way, and but little business passing. Re-sales have been offered freely at 1s. 1 23-32d., but found no buyers, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 11-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 1 1-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	...1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	...1·45½	"

with forward quotations 1s. 1 11-16d. for Bank media of remittance 1s. 1 27-32d. for three months' sight sterling Credits, and 1·46 for francs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107 5-16 for cash, and at 107 1-8 for the next settlement, and, with the exception of some temporary weakness, remained steady at these rates all day, closing at the opening level.

SHARES have again been a quiet market, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 40 in Khandeish Mill shares; of Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 15 in Sunderdas; of Rs. 5 each in Hindustan, and Western India; in Bank's Commercial and Land Mortgage are Re. 1 higher.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, interrupted. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, interrupted, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.
Teheran route interrupted between Tiflis and Soukhoum Kale.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritus noon, Thursday, twenty-first.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd November 1895 on 1,573·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,62,000	2,30,000	4,000	3,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	97	138	2	237
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	21,14,529	31,92,046	97,178	54,03,753
Total for 18 weeks...	22,76,529	34,22,046	1,01,178	57,99,753
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year...	1,14,069	2,30,839	4,038	3,48,596
Per mile of Ry do.	68	138	3	209
Total to corresponding date do.	22,68,794	40,82,856	88,101	64,49,35

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 45,404
Decrease to date ..... " 6,50,096

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—Oct 22, at Edinburgh, wife of Duncan Cameron, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.
FADDY—Oct 27, at Herne Hill, London, SE, wife of S Langston Faddy, of a son.
FRANCIS—Oct 26, at Brighstide, 23, St Mark's-terrace, New Brompton, Kent, the wife of the Rev Walter Bernard Kendall Francis, Chaplain and Naval Instructor Royal Navy, of a son.
MAY—Oct 25, at Geanies, Fearn, Ross-shire, wife of F H May, Esq, C.M.S., of a daughter.
PONSONBY—Oct 26, at Reglan Barracks, Devonport, wife of Lieut-Col Gordon Ponsonby, Commanding 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHRISTIE—HEWITT—Oct 22, at Holy Trinity Church Bradford-on-Avon, George Francis Stephen Christie, Indian Civil Service, younger son of George Christie, Esq, of The Beacon, Chew ning, Sevenoaks, to Katherine Agnes, youngest daughter of Henry S Hewitt, Esq, of Trowbridge and Bath.
DWIGHT—ROBERTS—Oct 23, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, the W Arthur Dwight, BA, and Edith Laura Roberts daughter of the late Henry Roberts, Esq, and granddaughter of the late Major-Genl Howland Roberts, Madras Army.
LONGMIRE—ARMSTRONG—Oct 21, at Clone Church, Enniscorthy, John Dickinson Longmire, Manager National Bank of India, Tuticorin, SI, to Esther Mary, eldest daughter of William Armstrong, Templeshannon, Enniscorthy, Ireland.

DEATHS.

BARRETT—Oct 27, at Emperor's-gate, Henry Barrett, late of the Bombay Forest Department.
BATESON—Oct 24, Depy-Surg-Gen Robert Sander Bateson, of Anna Ghur, Lancaster, in his 64th year.
BURNES—Oct 24, in London, Capt F J H Burnes, Madras Retired List.
HUTCHINSON—Oct 26, at Belford, James Alexander Caldwell Hutchinson, MD, Surgeon-General IMS, (Retired), aged 67.
KENNEDY—Oct 31, at 14, Hyde-park-gate, Margaret, wife of J Pitt Kennedy, formerly Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
LAMBERT—Oct 25, at Eastbourne, Mary Louisa, elder daughter of the late Col E A C Lambert, Bengal Staff Corps aged 78.
MACKENZIE—Oct 29, at 205, Gloucester-terrace (4, Gloucester houses), Hyde Park, Inspector-General Sir William Mackenzie, KCB, CSI, MD, Honorary Physician to the Queen, late Madras Medical Service, aged 84.
OLDFIELD—Oct 23, at 17, Wilton-street, Grosvenor-place, Emily Catherine Oldfield, eldest daughter of the late Christopher Oldfield, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, aged 92.
ROBINSON—Oct 27, at Hillesley House, Sir William Le Fleming Robinson, Bart, JP, and Bengal Civil Service, Retired, aged 65.
ROWBAND—Oct 21, at Newton Abbot, Devonshire, Lt-Genl Henry Rowband, Indian Army, aged 51.
TICKELL—Oct 25, at Court Place, West Monkton, Taunton, Lieut-Col James Tickell, Retired, 73rd Bengal Native Infantry, aged 75.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1895.

IN presenting his Budget statement for the current year, Sir James Westland, although only allowing fifteen lakhs of rupees in respect to the then threatened Chitral campaign, estimated that the expenditure would exceed the income by one crore and fifty-four lakhs. When the Budget statement was presented to Parliament nearly six months later it had been ascertained that the cost of the Chitral expedition and of the subsequent occupation of the country would be close on two crores and a-half. This would have meant a deficit of over four crores at the end of the year but for the fact that an improvement in exchange and enhanced revenue receipts under various heads are combining to reduce the deficiency. Indeed, there is reason to hope that the year will close with an actual equilibrium; and that therefore the intended new loan to meet the extraordinary military expenditure in Chitral will not be required. Owing to the improvement of trade the receipts from customs will be considerably in excess of the estimates. Another favourable circumstance is that the opium crop in Bengal, after playing ducks and drakes with the law of averages for several seasons, is a fairly good one this time. The average rate of exchange during the first seven months of the financial year has been in excess of the rate—13·09d.—estimated by Sir James Westland, but the improvement has not been so large as to make any very remarkable difference in the anticipated losses from low exchange. But since, apart from the slight fluctuations for which the "Bombay gold bugs" are held responsible, exchange has remained firm during the whole of the dull season, there is good reason to hope that in spite of the temporary drop brought about by the European situation there will be a slow but steady advance in exchange, during the remaining months of the year, which will be the means of establishing the equilibrium between income and expenditure. As we have said, this will obviate the necessity for a loan to cover the cost of the Chitral campaign, but it is quite within the region of possibility that before many months have passed resort will be had to that form of raising money for another purpose, namely, that of railway construction. Lord Elgin was on the board of one of the home railways, and it may be safely asserted that there is no feature of the public administration in which his Excellency takes a deeper interest than that of railway extension. It is estimated that next year there will be at least three thousand miles of new line under construction, the State and private capital provided for the work amounting to nine or ten crores. While there can be no question as to the immense value of railways in developing the material resources of the country, it may be remarked in passing that much of the good that may be expected to result from a liberal policy in this respect will be minimised unless the question of the order of construction is settled upon the principle of giving precedence to the lines which are most needed and most calculated to pay their way. Those who are in a position to speak with authority on the subject state that this principle has not been observed in the decision to proceed immediately with the construction of a line from Mandalay to Minghyet, a distance of 224 miles, at a cost of about a million sterling. The line will run through the Shan Hills and will end within 200 miles of Talifoo. But the region which intervenes between the proposed terminus and the Chinese territory has very indifferent means of communication, and is inhabited by wild and lawless tribesmen, whose predatory habits will make business men think twice before they divert their merchandise from the existing river route to sent it across country to the new railway terminus. Taking these impediments against the success of the projected line into consideration, it is easy to see that in initiating a new era of railway extension attention might well have been devoted in the first instance to projects more certain of success.

But it is to the general financial situation rather than to the question of railway construction that we wish to draw attention. Assuming that the Government of India will take advantage of its present high credit to raise a loan for railway development, the question arises whether the equilibrium that is anticipated in this year's accounts is likely to be maintained during 1896-97 without resort to fresh taxation. In view of the favourable tendency of exchange—a tendency which in the opinion of experts will continue until in the course of three or four years the sixteenpenny standard is reached—that question might be answered in the affirmative but for the grave doubts that exist as to the continuance of the cotton duties. From the day those duties were imposed, Lancashire speakers and writers have not ceased to agitate for their abolition. Pamphlets and papers have been written by the hundred in order to show that the duties are protective in their incidence, and at the late General Election almost every member returned for Lancashire was deeply pledged to do his utmost to prevail upon Government to either abolish the duties or countervail them by corresponding duties on all the products of the Indian mills. Before the General Election, Sir Henry Fowler had given an unequivocal promise that if it could be shown on clear evidence that the duties had any protective character in favour of the Indian products, it should be removed. We have all along contended that the competition between the Indian Mills and those of Lancashire is too small to be of any real importance, since the English-made cloth is of a quality superior to that of 96 per cent. of the Indian productions. But the fact cannot be disguised that infinitesimal as is the Lancashire competition in the lower counts, it is sufficient to make Sir Henry Fowler's too absolute pledge applicable to the situation. Judged by the severely theoretical standard laid down by Sir Henry there are not a dozen articles enumerated in the Tariff Schedule which should not be removed therefrom. The pledge given *ex-officio* by the late Secretary of State has been repeated with emphasis by his successor, so that both political parties are to some extent bound to agree to the removal of any protective incidence in the duties of the existence of which Lord George Hamilton may be convinced by the astute reasoning of his Lancashire friends. Mr. George Cotton's suggestion that the duty on imported goods should be removed up to the limit where excise on the Indian-made goods commences ought in all fairness to be considered by Manchester exporters as adequately meeting their complaints. But we may depend upon it that if this inequality, of which so much is now made, was removed to-morrow, Lancashire agitators would fasten with renewed energy upon other features of the existing incidence, which they declare to be protective—notably that of charging excise only on the grey yarn values of goods produced in India while weighing imported articles with duty on the value of the goods when completed. Extremely little real injury is done to the import trade by this difference, but following the example of the importunate widow, Lancashire merchants make a great deal of it in the hope that wearied by this continual agitation, Government and Parliament will consent to the repeal of the duties on cotton imports. It is well known that when Parliament meets next February, a carefully-planned attempt will be made in this direction. In the event of Lord Salisbury's Government holding out against the proposal, the Lancashire members are hoping to force their hands by means of the co-operation of the members for agricultural constituencies, who are gravely disappointed with the manner in which the Government have, through the Duke of Devonshire, thrown overboard the promises made during the General Election of far-reaching legislation for the restoration of prosperity to the farmers. Under such circumstances there is reason to fear that the question may be dealt with on the lines of party expediency rather than those of abstract justice.

If this should be the case, the Government of India would most probably have to look around to see in what direction the deficiency caused by the abolition of the duties could be made up. In recent years Government have drawn so largely on their taxable reserves, so to speak, that it may be safely predicted that any addition that may be made to the burdens already borne by the Indian tax-payer will be limited either to an increase of the income-tax, to an augmentation of the salt tax, or to the levy of succession duties. The two former plans are open to many objections. The income-tax, which has been described by one political economist as violating every principle of sound taxation, is even more unpopular here than in Great Britain. Under existing circumstances its abolition cannot be hoped for, and therefore the burden is on the whole cheerfully borne, but any addition to it would provoke grave discontent, and would be a hardship on those whose small salaries just bring them within the taxable limits. The salt tax is one of those imposts which one Secretary of State after another admits in Parliament to be excessive. Lord George Hamilton told the House of Commons in his recent Budget speech that the salt tax had certainly reached its maximum limit. Whether this is so or not, the tax affects the masses so considerably that Government would think very seriously before deciding to raise it again. It would seem, on the whole, that the levy of succession duties—especially if they are put on a proportionate basis—would be the least objectionable method of meeting anticipated deficiencies if the worst comes to the worst. It is notorious that owing to the advantages secured to them under the permanent settlement the wealthy zemindars of Bengal do not contribute their fair share towards the taxation of the country, and the levy of succession duties would tend to do away with this anomaly without infringing the terms of the settlement made by Lord Cornwallis. Other reasons might readily be adduced for adopting this mode of raising fresh revenue in preference to the other two we have named. But whichever plan has to be adopted it is quite certain that if the new taxation is brought about by reason of the importunity of Lancashire the discontent which followed the exclusion of cotton goods from the tariff in the first instance will be renewed. We speak advisedly when we warn those in authority at home with whom the final decision rests, that the discontent is likely to be of such a character as to constitute a grave political danger.

AN article in a Native paper in the form of an open letter to his Excellency the Viceroy sets forth the views of various Hyderabadis on the press rules obtaining in the Nizam's territory. There is no doubt, it says, that the existence of only a single newspaper in the capital of such a premier Native State as this will throw his Excellency into some surprise. But if his Excellency ponders a little over the causes which have brought on this solitude and desolateness, the writers have every hope that they have enlisted your Excellency's mercy and sympathy. The fact is not concealed from his Excellency that the press rules and regulations of the Government of India as affecting the Native States take away from them that birth-right freedom which is enjoyed by the press in all other civilized countries as well as in the territories directly under the British Government. "It is evident," the article continues, "that without the liberty of the press its objects and requirements can never be fulfilled. On account of the rigidity of the press regulations, several newspapers have become extinct and many are dying out, though the exigencies of the country demand the increase and publication of more newspapers in the Native States than are found at present, as being the means for the introduction of several necessary reforms." Not contented with this the writers go on to criticise local administration, but they say that Native States do not suffer so much from defective administration as from the "tack ticks" (*sic*) of the Political Agents. The Government of India has so much confidence in the Political Agents that it takes their one-sided reports as gospel truth, and is obliged to have recourse to a hard policy with regard to the Native States and Native Chiefs. "Unless and until the Government of India verify the reports of the Political Agents by other means and refrain from adopting a severe policy on mere suspicion, and do not take severe measures, there is very little hope for the Native States and the Native Princes to get any justice from it." This is their keynote. The English officials are but a drain on the State's exchequer, and they think that if they only had a free press they could remedy not only this but all the other evils complained of. By the same post as this remarkable document reaches us comes the first number of a newspaper, styled the *Hyderabad Times*. It is published in Bombay, and the editor takes up one-half the entire sheet to make his bow, though he assures

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

THE ASSEMBLING OF FLEETS IN THE LEVANT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The United States Government has ordered a squadron to proceed to the Levant.

UNEASY FEELING IN SYRIA.

Latest advices state that Lebanon is in a state of unrest, the Mussulmans at Damascus being equally incensed against the Christians and the impotent Turkish Government.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS BY THE TURKS.

The *Times*, in a telegram from its special correspondent at Constantinople, states that the Turks are making warlike preparations. They have doubled the garrisons in the Dardanelles, and a look-out search-light has been placed on the Island of Tenedos, off the entrance to the Dardanelles.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

TERRIBLE MASSACRES OF CHRISTIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.

The racial and religious movement in Turkey is outgrowing the control of the officials, and it is considered doubtful whether the Turkish troops can be relied on to fire upon Mussalmans in suppressing disturbances.

The Christians everywhere in Armenia are in the greatest danger.

There has been a terrible massacre of Christians at Kharput, in Armenia, the victims numbering eight hundred.

The American Mission buildings there, which are valued at fifteen thousand pounds, were burned, but the missionaries succeeded in effecting their escape.

THE *TIMES* ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The *Times*, in a special article, to-day, states that the feeling is growing, that something must speedily be done to avert a catastrophe in Turkey, and the present concert of the Powers offers the best means of action.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In a speech made by Mr. Balfour, at Glasgow, he referred in warm terms to Mr. Chamberlain, and said that no one was more capable of directing our Colonial affairs.

Speaking in regard to Chitral, he said, that the day we lose our prestige will be the forerunner of the loss of the Empire.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Major Belfield has been appointed Chief of the Staff in the Ashantee Expedition; and Colonel Stopford will command the composite battalion of Regulars.

SAD DISASTER AT CHEMULPO.

LONDON, Nov. 15, MIDNIGHT.

News has been received that the steam-launch belonging to her Majesty's cruisor Edgar was sunk, on Wednesday last, off Chemulpo, and forty-eight of the occupants were drowned.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE CZARINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.

Her Imperial Majesty the Czarina was safely delivered of a daughter, to-day. Mother and child are doing well.

(The above messages were delayed some hours in transmission).

GERMANY IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Information has been received that German men-of-war are surveying an island adjacent to Amoy with a view of creating a coaling station.

THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The notorious M. Arton, who was an associate of M. Reinach in the Panama Canal Scandals, was arrested here yesterday.

THE STOKES EXECUTION.

In addition to the indemnity paid to Great Britain, the Congo State has promised to restore the property of Mr. Stokes, and to try Captain Lothaire by a competent tribunal.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE COTTON DUTIES.

The Lancashire Conservative Workmen's Federation held a meeting at Manchester, last night several members of the House of Commons being present.

The speakers demanded the repeal of the cotton duties.

A letter from the Marquis of Lorne, member for Manchester (South), was read, in which he urged Great Britain to help India, not by giving a bounty against Lancashire, but by contributing towards the military expenses, notably Chitral.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BANKER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Crowe, agent, Bank of Bengal, Moulmein, died, on Saturday morning, with fever. He had been ill a few days only, and held the present post for about eight months. This is the second agent the bank has lost in Burma within a few months.

THE FINANCE MINISTER IN BURMA.

Sir James Westland arrived here yesterday afternoon, and is staying at Government House. He does not as intended visit Upper Burma, but leaves again for Calcutta on Wednesday morning.

LATER.

Sir James Westland's tour has been altered. He therefore leaves to-morrow for Mandalay, arriving in Prome on the 22nd, and Rangoon on the 23rd. A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce will probably have an interview.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, Nov. 16.

His Excellency Sir George White and Staff arrived here, this noon, from Deesa. His Excellency was received at the station by Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent. His Highness Sir Shermahomed Khanji, K.C.I.E., Dewan Saheb of Palanpur, and Princes Talemahomad Khanji and Yavarhusen Khanji; also Rao Bahadur Dullabhji, Chief Minister, as also other nobles and gentlemen were present. A salute of seventeen guns was fired by the Durbar Artillery in honour of his Excellency's arrival. His Highness' Body-guard and Imperial troops presented arms. The party then drove to the Residency, where a beautiful camp is formed. His Excellency will stop here for five days as his Highness' guest.

HYDERABAD RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 17.

The races were run in the presence of his Highness the Nizam. There was a large attendance on the grand-stand. The racing proved exciting, the finishes being close and exciting.

1ST RACE.—"The Race Club Cup."—Rs. 1,500, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 300, and the third horse Rs. 200. For all Arabs and Southern India country-breds. Weight—For age and class. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Special Penalties—A winner of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 or over 4lbs, of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs, of Rs. 3,000 or over 10lbs, in addition to the ordinary penalties above stated. Allowances—Horses that had not won a race of the value of Rs. 200 or over previous to the commencement of the current season 5lbs. Maidens 10lbs. Galloways to have a special allowance of 7lbs. Nizam's country-breds to carry the same weight as Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's Venture, 9st. 10lbs., Ebrahim 1
Capt. Firman's Kestral, 9st. 13lbs., Owner 2
Mr. Moore's Tamarind, 9st. 3lbs., Mr. Petre 3

Contrary to expectation the little grey Arab beat the much-fancied country-bred Kestral, the combination of Venture and Ebrahim proving fatal to Kestral's chance on the post.

2ND RACE.—"The Fukhr-ul-Mulk Plate."—Rs. 1,000, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 200, and the third horse Rs. 100. For all Arab and C.-B. Galloways 14 hands and under and English and Australians 13-2 and under. Weight—Arabs and C.-B's. 14 hands 9st. 3lbs., English and Australians 13-3, 9st. 10lbs. Weight for inches. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Special Penalties—A winner of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 or over 4lbs., of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs., of Rs. 3,000 or over 10lbs. in addition to the ordinary penalties above stated. Allowances—Galloways that had not won a race of the value of Rs. 200 or over previous to the commencement of the current season 5lbs. Maidens 10lbs. C.-B's. 10lbs. in addition to the above. Nizam's C.-B's. to have a special allowance of 7lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. Walter's Detective, 10st. 3lbs., Capt. Firman... } Dead
Mon. R. X. DeMontgomerry's Salem, 9st. 8lbs..... } heat.
Mr. Nazir Beg's N. B., 8st. 6lbs., Miras 3

The race resulted in a dead heat, the horses closing on the post, though Detective it was thought had won.

3RD RACE.—"The Hyderabad Gold Cup."—Rs. 3,000. Rs. 2,500 subscribed by H. H. the Nizam's Government, and Rs. 500 from the fund. The second horse will receive Rs. 500, and the third horse Rs. 250 from the added money. A handicap for all horses. Distance—R. C., and a distance.

Major Jones' Sumpegray, 7st. 11lbs., Oomerkhan..... 1
Mr. Moore's Rejection, 7st. 7lbs., Gibbs 2
Col. Ludlow and Mr. Hugh Gough's Curiosity, 9st. 9lbs., A. Smith..... 3

Here the light weights had the best of the run, and an outsider won. Curiosity was much fancied on her previous running, but failed to stay the distance.

4TH RACE.—"The Zaffer Jung Purse."—Rs. 800, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C.-B. galloways 13-3 and other classes 13-2 and under, *bona-fide* and unconditionally the property for at least 3 months before the meeting of officers of H. M's Civil and Military Services and H. H. the Nizam's Service. Weight—Arabs 13-3 and other classes 13-2 to carry 10st. 7lbs. Country-breds 13-3 and other classes 13-2 to carry 9st. 11lbs. Weight for inches, Gentlemen Riders. European professionals allowed to ride carrying 7lbs. and Native professionals 4lbs. extra. Penalties—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Special Penalties—A winner of a race of the value of Rs. 500 or over 4lbs., of Rs. 1,000 or over 7lbs., of Rs. 1,500 or over 10lbs. in addition to the ordinary penalties above stated. Allowances—Galloways and ponies that had not won a race of the value of Rs. 200 or over previous to the commencement of the current season 5lbs. Maidens 10lbs. Nizam's country-breds to have a special allowance of 4lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Col. Macintyre's Donna, 7st. 7lbs., Pillajee 1
Capt. Owen's Sapper, 7st. 5lbs., Mildenhall..... 2
Major Jones' Palin, 7st. 3lbs., Oomerkhan 3

Cleverly ridden by Pillajee, Donna won a good race from Sapper; Palin being close up in the third place.

5TH RACE.—"The Dwarf Champion Race."—Rs. 4,000, out of which the second horse will receive Rs. 700, and the third horse Rs. 300. Distance—6 furlongs.

Col. Beaver's Chaperon, 8st. 11lbs., Ebrahim 1
Major Armstrong's Diller, 9st. 3lbs., Mr. Lock 2
Mr. Walter's Pancake, 8st. 13lbs., Thompson..... 3

Tantallion was much fancied for this race, but Chaperon, ably steered by Ebrahim, placed the stakes to Colonel Beaver's credit. Diller was close up in the second place; Pancake coming a length behind.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KUMTA, Nov. 16.

An open-air crowded meeting assembled, to-day, Mr. Bhuma Pandit presiding. All sections of the taluka were represented. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Sapaya Bhagwat and Bhawanishankraya. Resolutions respecting mulgeri and forest grievances were passed, and six delegates elected for the ensuing Congress. The proceedings terminated with cheers for the Queen-Empress.

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 17.

At a public meeting, held in Mangalwar peth, this evening, under the able presidentship of Mr. Kirloskar, vakil, delegates to the Poona Congress were elected, consisting of leading merchants, doctors, vakils, and agriculturists.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Wistow Hall left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon arrived here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Khedive arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 17.

The mail steamers Rosetta, from Bombay, and Oceana, from Aden, arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, Nov. 17.

H. M. S. Marathon left for Colombo yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera..... 3 15-16

The Manchester Market has been easier.

2½ per cent. Consols 106⅜
3 per cent. Reules 100⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper..... 60 18/16
Bar Silver 30⅛

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		84,000	bales.
" " "	Surats	1,300	"
" " Imports of Cotton...		99,000	"
" "	Surats...	nil.	
" Stock of Cotton		943,000	"
" "	Surats.....	28,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 16.

10 p.m. ..... 76·3

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

6 a.m. ..... 74·6
10 a.m. ..... 81·7
Noon ..... 86·1
4 p.m. ..... 85·2

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

PUBLIC attention is for the moment almost entirely absorbed by the present condition of foreign affairs, and the uncertainty of the situation has been increased rather than diminished by the somewhat lugubrious utterances of the Duke of Devonshire. By a curious coincidence both the Premier and the Lord President of the Council spoke the same day. The former said very little about our foreign relations, evidently reserving himself for the Lord Mayor's banquet to-morrow week. Lord Salisbury's protest against Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary epistle to our Russian visitor, Madame Novikoff, was not uncalled for. When the letter appeared in the *Observer* on Sunday everybody said it was a hoax, and that next morning we should read a repudiation from Hawarden. Unfortunately there was no repudiation, and Lord Salisbury was obliged to take notice of Mr. Gladstone's ill-judged and inflammatory words. It is to be hoped that Mr. Gladstone after the way he has been treated by Madame Novikoff will either cease to write to her about the shortcomings of his own country or exercise a little more caution. According to the *Daily News* the letter was not intended for publication, but Mr. Gladstone inadvertently omitted to mark it private. Madame Novikoff is an old diplomatic hand, and must have known, one would suppose, that even retired statesman, though they may write freely enough to their private friends, are not utterly irresponsible. Still the absence of the word "private" from the unfortunate Hawarden note affords her a certain sort of justification for doing this country a very bad turn. Mr. Gladstone's influence has from the commencement of the more recent negotiations been held *in terrorem* over the Sultan so that his Majesty may have his own ideas about the Novikoff letter; and if the reports received from Vienna be true as to the threatened isolation of England in regard to the near Eastern Question, and even if they are not true, the incident cannot fail to be extremely embarrassing to our Government at the present time. What with difficulties in the Far and the Near East, and the Venezuelan trouble, to say nothing of other more or less serious diplomatic differences, Lord Salisbury has quite enough to do to contend against rivals abroad without having his exertions crippled by blundering at home.

Sir Auckland Colvin, who is now living in the country and devoting his well-earned leisure almost entirely to literary pursuits, contributes to the November number of the *Nineteenth Century* a notable article, entitled "Indian Frontiers and Indian Finance." The contribution covers nearly twenty pages of Mr. Knowles's review, and will no doubt receive in India as well as in this country the attention it deserves. Notwithstanding Lord George Hamilton's recent defence of his policy with regard to Chitral, and the inconclusive action, commented upon by the Duke of Devonshire in his speech a few days ago, of Sir Henry Fowler in the debate alluded to, the distinguished ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces sticks to his guns. The purpose of his paper, as he explains, is in the first place to set out the present position of the Indian finances and indicate the degree in which they can bear further strain. Incidentally he observes: "There is every reason to believe from speeches of the present no less than of the late Secretary of State for India that a liberal revival of railway guarantees by the State on a gold basis and in a liberal form is in immediate contemplation." At the outset he maintains that "to exchange alone can we look for reduction in expenditure, but that even in that direction no real relief can be hoped for until there has been brought about a degree of rise which at present is not probable." He then proceeds to consider the nature of the strain which threatens the Indian finances and what its duration is likely to be. After detailing the "forward movements" that have taken place during the past decade, including our assumption of the practical control of Kashmir, he points out that there has thus been formed beyond the Indus a new dominion within the British pale. "It may or may not in part be claimed openly as British territory; in part it may at present be only within what is called the political as distinct from what may be termed the fiscal or actual frontier. But whatever its nominal position its suzerain if not in every case its immediate master is the British Government. British troops are cantoned within it. British Residents directly or indirectly administer it. British authority is supreme within it." The process of formation is not yet completed. "There is one great gap within it; and before it is fully rounded off the tribal country between the Chitral State and the Peshawar Valley must be subsidised or subdued." The turbulent characteristics of the Yaghistan tribes are sketched and distrust of recent optimistic views expressed. "Peace may be preserved for a time by means of subsidies, but there can be only one ultimate issue. "It is as vet," says Sir Auckland, "much too early to congratulate ourselves on the submission of any section of the tribes. The ardent assurances of correspondents at Simla, desirous of smoothing over difficulties, rouse the doubts which they are intended to allay. The prominence which is given in English journals to these assurances is denied to the frequent paragraphs which appear in Indian papers describing acts of hostility on the part of the tribesmen." Even the work of civilization, assuming warlike operations have not to be undertaken will cost money. "War or peace, autonomy or annexation, whichever it may prove to be, one thing only is certain: a prolonged strain upon the Indian revenues and increase in frontier expenditure." But everything he thinks points to the conclusion that collision beyond the frontier cannot be long avoided. "Should this, however, be deferred, there presses behind," says Sir Adckland, with great solemnity, "and grows ever nearer, another vital question of expenditure which is the outcome of the present forward policy." He alludes here to the increase in the Native army partly by the constitution of the Imperial State force, destroying the due proportion of British soldiers to Indian sepoys. "In proportion as we augment Native forces must we continue to augment the strength of our British soldiers. That is for us, *articulus stan'is aut cadentis imperii*. For the moment while the forward policy is still struggling for supremacy the demand may not be urged by those who are responsible for the military security of the Indian Empire. But the difficulty cannot long be postponed. Whatever the outcome on the frontier of recent measures or of present policy, from this important direction also inevitably and at no distant date there is impending a very formidable claim for a further charge upon Indian revenues." That being the case Sir Auckland asks rather scornfully whether this is a time to "prophesy smooth things, to smile complacently, to exchange congratulations, to talk comfortably of the clouds going by?" The whole article is worthy of perusal and study. Whatever may be said about the Lawrence School and the unsuitability of their ideas at the present day, all will admit that they are fortunate in having such an exponent as Sir Auckland Colvin. After reading the article one can only marvel the more that Lord Kimberley and Sir Henry Fowler when they had the opportunity of availing themselves of Sir Auckland Colvin's services did not appoint him to a seat in the India Council. At "16 St. James's" they say, I am told, that he has never wished to become one of the Secretary of State's advisers in Whitehall. I have some grounds for believing that those who say this are misinformed, and that he would cheerfully have accepted the position had it been offered to him sometime ago. Whether he would join the Council now if asked is another matter.

Mr. Holt-Hallett, who has been for so many years before the public as the advocate of a well known railway scheme for connecting Burma with South-Western China, and who has adhered to his views with a pertinacity almost heroic, is very angry with Mr. Archibald Colquhoun. Messrs. Hallett and Colquhoun have been in the past so closely associated in the advocacy of this particular line that their present difference has come as a surprise. Mr. Hallett is very angry with Mr. Colquhoun for the attitude he has now taken and especially for the address he delivered three weeks ago before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. He seems to have asserted on the occasion referred to that soon after 1887 the construction of his or their railway "became possible, owing to political difficulties which have been growing ever since. The opportunity passed away, and recognising the uselessness of pursuing an impossible ideal he turned his attention to other fields." Mr. Colquhoun's statement as to why his advocacy of the Burma-Siam-China Railway ceased eight years ago astonishes Mr. Hallett for a variety of reasons which are set forth in the long and indignant letter he publishes in the *Homeward Mail*. Mr. Hallett, although he fills two columns of that paper with his reply to Mr. Colquhoun's Liverpool address, declares that as he does not know how much mischief may have been committed by so "unsafe a guide," he asks for space for a subsequent letter. In the meantime the leading journal prints in big type a communication from Mr. Colquhoun explaining his position in the matter. Although he approves of the line from Mandalay to Kunlon Ferry, he does not speak so enthusiastically of that undertaking as might have been expected by anyone who had previously read Mr. Hallett's outpourings in the *Homeward Mail*. Mr. Colquhoun accepts for the time being that "small branch line" merely as an instalment, thinking that half-a-loaf is better than no bread. He recommends the Chamber of Commerce who have sought his advice to do the same, but to see that "our natural and indeed only effective approach to South-Western China"—the Szumao route—"is carefully guarded, and that the construction of the Burma-Siam-China Railway is undertaken at the earliest opportunity." One result of the reappearance in the field of Mr. Colquoun will, no doubt, be to flood the India Office once more with resolutions and memorials from our Chambers of Commerce urging the speedy adoption of preliminary work in connection with the much-to-be-desired opening up by railways of Yunnan to British trade. It will be interesting to see whether the English manufacturers and others who express so much eagerness in the matter, and who, if the Colquhoun-Hallett line were made would derive so much advantage, show a willingness to render help out of their own pockets. Hitherto their pressing, not to say peremptory, demands, have been unaccompanied by any offer to bear a portion of the proposed expenditure. Mr. Colquhoun recognises, though not very graciously, the financial difficulties of the Government of India, and tells his commercial friends in the North to stir up the Imperial Government to "take the matter in hand and give a guarantee." He told them the same thing before; perhaps they will be wiser now than they were then.

Congratulations to my friend, Mr. Krishna Menon. Mr. Krishna Menon belongs to the Nair community of Southern India, and is or was lecturer on agriculture at the Sydapet College in the Madras Presidency. He is one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the charge that is being preferred by the police against the Strand barber, Paul Baron, for extortion. Mr. Krishna Menon went to one of Baron's shops to be shaved. When this operation was over he consented to have his teeth cleaned, and was cooly asked for £3. He offered three shillings and his visiting card! Baron insisted in his demand for the larger sum, but Mr. Menon, who though very small in stature, knows very well how to take care of himself, declined to give a penny more than three shillings, telling Baron and his assistants that they could issue a summons to recover any balance due to them. He then tried to get away, but the men refused to let him leave the premises. Mr. Menon protested but all to no avail. Finally, after this had been going on for twenty minutes he raised his stick, almost as big as himself, assumed a threatening attitude, to quote the words of the police court reporter, and shouted for police. This had the desired effect; he was allowed to go his way, Baron accompanying Mr. Menon's departure with the remark "You are a dirty nigger and no gentleman." Mr. Geoghegan, the barrister who appears for Baron, was obliged to confess that Mr. Menon was a credit to his "nation," and certainly his action contrasted favourably with that of some other persons who found themselves in a similar position. Previous to Mr. Menon giving his evidence there was one of those difficulties beloved of the newspaper reporter as to the taking of the oath. Mr. Menon seems to have informed the anxious magistrate that in India Hindus were sworn "by God Almighty" to speak the truth, no books being used. The worthy magistrate thereupon asked Mr. Menon if he believed there is a God. "Certainly I do," was the prompt reply, "there are 270,000,000 of us who believe in a God."

Thanks to Miss Edith Lanchester, patrons of the evening papers, and for the matter of that also those of the more serious morning journals, have had something for their money this week. She has provided us with what must be considered quite the most interesting of the minor sensations of the silly season. Miss Lanchester is twenty-four years of age, and belongs to persons in a good position. She matriculated at the London University, has been teacher in a training college, and a city clerk. She is, moreover, a leading light of the socialist party in that quarter of the metropolis which is represented in the House of Commons by Mr. John Burns, and has views on the marriage question identical with those of the unhappy heroine of Mr. Grant Allen's painful and much-discussed story, "The Woman who Did." Miss Lanchester's *fiance* is a young artisan of kindred tastes and opinions. Her friends did not, they say, care about Sullivan's inferior social standing but they were determined to prevent if possible the couple living together as man and wife bound together merely by the tie of affection. Finding she was unmoved by their entreaties they resorted to extreme measures. Accompanied by a doctor her father and brothers visited her in her humble lodgings in Battersea, and compelled her to go away with them in a covered carriage. She resisted, but was forcibly removed. At first her destination was unknown. Sullivan's first step was to apply to the nearest magistrate, but he could do nothing beyond advising the young fellow to go to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Shortly afterwards John Burns chivalrously appeared upon the scene; the papers, or some of them, protested against the high-handed proceedings to which Miss Lanchester had been subjected; and there was a general feeling that something must be done. Eventually it transpired that she had been driven to the Roehampton Asylum. Soon after the matter was officially brought under the notice of the authorities in Whitehall, two Lunacy Commissioners had an interview with the alleged monomaniac. They declared her to be perfectly sane, but somewhat foolish, a description that would apply to the great majority of persons outside the walls of lunatic asylums. She was, of course, released, and there is a talk of the matter being brought before the courts in some shape or other. She is not without many sympathisers. One of them, the redoubtable Marquis of Queensberry, urges her to condescend to go through the legal ceremony and afterwards to repudiate it. If she accepts his advice he gives her £100 as a wedding present. A national subscription on her behalf has not yet been started, but that may come.

The Royal Commission on Indian Civil and Military expenditure will re-assemble at the India Office next Tuesday. If the arrangements made before the recess are adhered to the first business will be the examination-in-chief of Sir Henry Waterfield, Secretary of the Financial Department of the India Office. His "cross-examination" will be deferred. Mr. Jacob, of the Indian Financial Department, who has come home specially to give evidence, will then be called, and his examination may take up the rest of the week. It is expected that the Commission will afterwards adjourn until February.

NEVER before were such vast fortunes involved as in the United States fashionable engagements of the past season. The wedding presents to these couples will (the *London American* points out) be worth millions of dollars, and in some cases of sufficient value to support a whole street full of ordinary married people for all their lives. The following list of a few of the most conspicuous engagements, with an estimate of the fortunes involved:—Miss Edith Rockefeller—Harold McCormick, 38,000,000dol.; Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt—the Duke of Marlborough, 15,000,000dol.; Miss Pauline Whitney—A. H. Paget, 10,000,000dol.; Miss Ethel V. Phelps-Stokes—J. S. Hoyt, 9,000,000dols.; Miss Felicite Oglesby—G. M. Pullman, jun.; 5,000,000dol. According to some authorities Miss Vanderbilt's dowry, to be held in trust, will be 18,000,000dols. (£2,000,000), and 5,000,000dols. (£1,000,000) will be given to the Duke.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Capt. W. J. Nantes, with the Overland mails of 1st November arrived in Bombay Harbour at daylight, yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abbott, Miss
Acton, Mr
Bean, Mrs child and infant
Brown, Mr and Mrs
Bulkley, Mr A S
Boxer, Capt and Mrs
Berg, Mr M
Beverley, Mrs
Butcher, Mrs and Miss
Burton, Capt and Mrs
Bosanquet, Mrs and infant
Bramwell, Miss
Deane, Miss
Greenshields, two Misses
Grant, Mr
Glazebrook, Mr, Mrs and inft
Hazelgrove, Mrs and child
Jacob, Revd and Miss
Lewis, Genl H C
Langdon, Mr
Lloyd, Mr
Leir, Mr and Mrs
Mandelli, Mr and Miss
Marten, Mrs
Mauser, Mr
Nicholson, Mr
Nicholls, Mr
Paul, Messrs (two)
Pearson, Mr
Peddar, Miss
Pratt, Mr, Mrs and infant
Robinson, Mr and Mrs
Ross, Mr
Roundell, Mr C S
Roundell, Mr R G
Shaw Mr P
Walker, Mrs
Warren, Mrs
Wuegelein, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Ameer Ali, Hon Justice
Allcin, Col and Mrs
Brotherton, Mr
Bahr, Mr, Mrs and child
Bulkley, Miss Ida
Barnard, Mr
Bulkley, Mr T A
Bruce, Mr R J
Brittain, Mr S S
Cresser, Mr
Christie, Mr A
Gordon, Hon Justice
Ivani, Mr
Kenston, Mr
Lloyd, Mr
Langdon, Mr and Mrs
Laing, Mr
Moran, Surg-Major
O'Bryan, Mr
Orchar, Mr
Petheran, Sir Comer
Pugh, Mr L P
Rampini, Hon Justice
Reid, Mr
Sewell, J Mr
Steinthall, Mr
Spencer, Earl and Countess and maid
Schiller, Mr
Sutherland, Revd
Symington, Mr
Stevens, Major
Verschoyle, Mrs
Weber, Mr and Mrs
Walker Mr and Mrs

FROM VENICE—Sands, Mr and Mrs
FROM PORT SAID—Abrahams, Mr

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

THE Prime Minister and the Duke of Devonshire made important political speeches this week.—Alluding to foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury expressed regret that any men in this country, however eminent, should think it their duty at the present moment to add to the difficulties with which the nations of Europe had to contend in dealing with Eastern affairs. As to home politics, he said the question before us now was the question of the social amelioration of the people. We had got as far as we could to make this country more pleasant to live in for the majority of those who inhabited it. He would hold out no extravagant hopes of what Parliament might do, for all that Parliament could do was to free the actions and support the energies of an intelligent and industrious people. What he deprecated was the giving up of precious public time to pulling the constitutional machine to pieces when our business was to get the machine to work. After warning the party against predatory legislation, which destroyed confidence and locked up capital, Lord Salisbury discussed the depressed agricultural situation, and said that Parliament must do what it could to mitigate and diminish the ruin with which the agricultural interest was threatened. Agriculture was the first interest that required the attention of the Government. Foreign affairs were the subject of a significant remark by the Duke of Devonshire. He said that the time might be approaching when it might be necessary to appeal to men of all political parties for that sympathy with the British Government which Lord Rosebery had promised.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., speaking at a meeting in Dublin on Tuesday of the Irish National League, said, as regards Home Rule, that the only reason for alarm was that he saw there was "creeping over every section of the Irish people a spirit of indifference to the true spirit of Irish nationality." The Irish question would never be properly settled until European questions placed Great Britain in such a position that she would be unable to ignore or resist Irish demands.

A conference, attended by about sixty persons, was held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, under the auspices of the Scottish Home Rule Association. Resolutions were adopted in favour of Home Rule all round, and recommending members of Parliament from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales to unite as one party in enforcing the demands of the three smaller countries for a separate Parliament and Executive for each, with a just representation in the Imperial Parliament.

Princess Maud, youngest daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is engaged to be married to Prince Charles, second son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark. Princess Maud is twenty-six years of age, and Prince Charles is in his twenty-fourth year.

It is officially announced that Mr. Nicolas J. Sertis and Mr. Ebenezar S. Graham were declared defaulters upon the London Stock Exchange. One of the failures is described as an insignificant affair, but the other relates to a more important house.

The trial of Jabez Spencer Balfour, and other directors of the Liberator group of companies has commenced. It is expected of last five weeks.

Telegrams from Constantinople announce further and very serious troubles in Armenia. A terrible massacre has occurred near Baiburt, a town on the road from Erzeroum to Trebizond. There are two accounts of the occurrence. That derived from private letters received in the Turkish capital states that the Mussulmans attacked the Armenians without provocation, while the official dispatches from the Governor and military commander of Baibart state that shots were fired upon Mussulmans from the Armenian quarter, and that several persons fell mortally wounded. But whoever were the first aggressors, a massacre of Armenians took place. Five hundred Mussulmans "set fire to Armenian houses, schools, and cattle sheds, and the people on seeking to escape from the flames, were fired upon by the Turks. It is further alleged that a number of young men and women were burned alive at stakes, and that many women were outraged and horribly mutilated." Writing to Madame Novikoff on the Armenian question, Mr. Gladstone says he sees in mind "that wretched Sultan, whom God has given as a curse to mankind, waving his flag in triumph, and the adversaries at his feet are Russia, France, and England." He trusts that God in His mercy "may send an end to the (governing) Turk and all his works."

A telegram dispatched from Hong-Kong on Monday states that it was feared there that an extensive anti-foreign outbreak might be looked for at Canton. Four hundred fighting natives had been enlisted at Hong-Kong—by the Viceroy of Canton, it was presumed—and had left for Canton. A telegram from St. Petersburg states that dispatches have reached that city showing that the secret societies in China are showing marked activity at present, "and enjoy the clandestine support of many Chinese officials, who themselves are members of these bodies." In general, the situation in China is described in the St. Petersburg dispatches as very critical.

The text has been published of the treaty which has been concluded between the Government of the French Republic and the Queen of Madagascar. The Queen of Madagascar recognises and accepts the Protectorate of France, "with all its consequences," from the three points of view—external relations, internal affairs, and financial matters. A French Resident-General at Antananarivo will control all the affairs of the island.

A remarkable trial is in progress at the Cher Assize Court, France. The Marquis de Nayves has been brought up, after a long imprisonment, on a charge of having murdered his wife's illegitimate son by pushing him off the cliffs near Castellamare, in Italy. The youth refused to enter the priesthood, and showed signs of wishing to clear up the mystery of his birth; so the Marquis, it is alleged, murdered him.

Mail news received this week from South Africa contains reports of severe tribal fighting in Magato's country, in Northern Transvaal, and in the Rand region. The Transvaal Volksraad has sanctioned an agreement for the building of the Pretoria-Pietersburg railway.

Having been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies over the Southern Railway scandals, the French Cabinet have resigned. A motion to the effect that the Chamber expresses the opinion that members of Parliament should not be permitted to participate in financial syndicates was accepted unanimously.

A New York telegram gives details of a terrible case of lynching at Tyler, Texas. A negro, who had murdered a white woman, was seized by an immense crowd, and burned at the stake in the public square.

Gold is declared to exist in German East Africa, and a syndicate has been formed in Berlin to work the field.

Reinforcements are to be sent from Spain to Cuba to the extent of 35,000 men.

Two small islands of the Windward group have been annexed by France.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir W. Le Fleming Robinson, Bart., late Ben. C.S., Lieut.-Gen. H. Roband, Ben. Inf.; Surg.-Gen. J. A. C. Hutchinson, M.D., Ben. Ret.; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. R. S. Bateson, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. James Tickell, Ben. Ret.; Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals Sir W. Mackenzie, K.C.B., C.S.I., M.D., Mad. Ret.; Capt. F. J. H. Burnes, Mad Ret.; Major-Gen. G. O. Bowdler; Lieut.-Gen. H. F. Keane, C.B.; Dr. Robert Brown; Hon. Eva Knatchbull-Hugessen; Mrs. Eustis.

THE SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN TURKEY.

THE news from the Asiatic provinces of Turkey is of an alarming character, and the Port has decided to call out part of the reserves, both in Europe and Asia. Another advance has been applied for from the Ottoman Bank. A *Daily News* telegram dated Constantinople, Oct. 29, says a demand has been made to the British Embassy and the American Legation that the relief operations at Sassoun shall cease. News has been received in Constantinople of a terrible massacre of Armenians at Baibart, between Erzeroum and Trebizond. The Mussulmans set fire to Armenian houses, schools, and cattle sheds, and shot down the people as they fled from the flames. It is also stated that a number of young Armenians, men and women, were burnt alive, and that many women were outraged and horribly mutilated. About 150 Armenians were killed. The Governor, when appealed to for help, sent three gendarmes. Fresh massacres have taken place at Gumush Dagh, near Trebizond, and "disturbances" are officially reported from Zeitoun and Marash. The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent says that the general condition of mind in Asia Minor is one of exasperation, which the announcement of the new reforms has intensified.

ENGLAND, INDIA, AND ARMENIA.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent hears on good authority from Constantinople that the Sultan is convinced that every effort is being made by certain Powers to isolate Great Britain, and that Germany would do nothing to save Great Britain from a diplomatic fiasco. The tone of the semi-official Press in Russia is also regarded in Vienna as foreshadowing an end to the co-operation of France and Russia with Great Britain in regard to Eastern questions. The correspondent anticipates that if this should come about there might follow a renewed understanding between Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* in Constantinople relates the substance of a conversation he had with an educated Armenian—one who had studied in Europe:—"He plunged" (says the correspondent) "into an eloquent plea for Armenian Home Rule. The Armenian people are very clever, they have been kept down by the Turk, but one generation will suffice them to rise again; Armenia is a very rich country, full of metals, coal, petroleum, forests, and other sources of wealth. 'Armenia for the Armenians'—that is what they desire, and what sooner or later, they will have. These were his views. But England what a disappointment! She has given way before Turkish intrigue and Russian pressure. It is shameful—disgraceful! But we have learned now what England's aim really is. England wants Armenia for herself, like Egypt. She does not want us to have it. England wants it because it is her high road to India! 'Have you ever looked at a map?' I enquired, and added, 'It is sad to find an educated and intelligent man like you believing such nonsense. Armenia will never be English—that is a mad notion. Do not forget that it is infinitely more likely to be Russian.' 'Better the

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

THE REAL TRUTH AS TO THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 14.

From time to time I have been compelled to refer to the incidents of the first engagement between the Government troops and the revolters. The absence of information regarding the matter was due to the complete cutting off of any intercourse between the revolters and the outside world. Truths dribbling out at occasional intervals have more or less exploded the news of victory by the Government troops. Your readers will now be surprised to learn that what was trumpeted as a triumph turns out to be a complete defeat, and would have been most disastrous had the Expeditionary force delayed their precipatate retreat. The account I now give is from an eye-witness belonging to the Government troop, and may be accepted as reliable and absolutely true. The Expeditionary column started on the morning of the 4th instant, and marched *via* Cudnem and Gauntona to Chorancho Ambo, which overlooks Sanquelim from the north. The revolutionists who were in Sanquelim, numbering 45 persons, about 100 in Macarsando, and some others on the hill of Bicholim, on hearing of the attack from Cudnem, ran up to Chorancho Ambo, which was occupied by the vanguard of the Expeditionary force, which numbered about 400 persons. There were discharges of Artillery from the Government troop, followed by musketry firing from both sides, but no injury was done as the firing was aimless and wild. Captain Gomes da Costa then invited the revolutionists to a parly, promising to settle the question. The mutineers assented, and after some time sent four of their men to Captain Gomes da Costa. On their arrival Lieutenant Possolo tried to exact from them their arms, and because they resisted he struck one of them with his sword and killed him. One of the other deserters, seeing his companion dead, discharged his gun which wounded Lieutenant Possolo in the thigh. Captain Gomes da Costa then gave orders to fire the cannons, which killed the remaining three as they were so very close. Then a volley of fire was ordered against the remaining forty-one deserters, and killed two more, wounding four. The revolutionists took up their position to the south-west down to the bazaar, and commenced firing against the Expeditionary column, killing eleven, of whom one was a European seargent, and two were Eurasian corporals. The detatchments of the revolutionists who were at Macarxando and Bicholim, as well as in other parts, began to arrive at the scene of battle on hearing the blowing of the horns. The Expeditionary force found themselves in danger, and an immediate retreat was resolved upon through the bazaar. One European officer and six first and second sergeants ran by the river. The retreating force abondoned the dead, who in a hurry were dragged and thrown in the rivulet. The two cannons, which were loaded, were abandoned as well as the war materials and baggage belonging to them. The retreating force arrived at Bicholim, where a dinner was ordered, but when they heard the horn blowing, thinking that the revolutionists were approaching, abandoned the meal and made a precipitate retreat towards Peligaon, from whence they were transported to Jua till 7 p. m. The approximate number of the wounded is over fifty, and the number of fatalities is eighteen, including among them some seriously wounded, who were thrown on the border of the river, though they showed signs of life, and perhaps their lives might have been saved by timely aid. Appa Ranes, Captain of the Auxiliary company, who was present, says that it was a miracle of god that the force escaped total extinction, and such is also the opinion of the officers who took part in the action. Captain Gomes da Costa, the next morning, came alone to Pangim, and proclaimed his victory in the *Boletim Official*, but the Government had correct information about the result of the action, and Captain Gomes da Costa's proposal to again attack Sanquelim was discountenanced. Though repeatedly asked to return to Pangim, he sticks to Jua without any prospects of meeting the rebels. It was a mystery why Captain Gomes da Costa had given strict orders not to allow any one to return to Pangim, nor he would receive an outsider at Jua. His two *ukases* threatening to burn the villages and exterminate the people were only a blind to cover his defeat, for he coolly declined the challenge of the revolutionists to a pitched battle at any place he might have preferred. The object of Captain Gomes da Costa in not returning to Pangim is to conceal the havoc made in his column. I bring these facts to the notice of your readers, hoping they will attract the attention of the Duke of Oporto and the Governor-General. The postponement of the attack by the new European soldiers goes to show that the authorities have found out the narrow escape of the Government troop from disaster, and they are preparing in a more systematic way to attack the rebels. It will be useless to shed blood in a reckless attempts. That the Ranes and the revoluti onists require a thorough masterly lesson the mem ory of which will be handed down from generatic n to generation no one would gainsay, but whether Government have gone the right way to work to give the lesson is another matter.

PROPOSED HOME FOR DESTITUTE MAHOMEDANS.

A GENEROUS OFFER FROM A BOMBAY CITIZEN.

Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, has received a letter from Mr. Hajee Zikria Hajee Ahmed Patel, offering to subscribe two lakhs towards the cost of a home for destitute Mahomedans. In the course of the letter Mr. Ahmed Patel says:—

With reference to our interview at Khadak, on the 12th instant, regarding the establishment of a home in Bombay for the destitutes of the general Mahomedan community, I beg to submit as desired the following proposal for the favourable consideration and assistance of Government in accomplishing the said object on a firm and substantial basis: (a) The need for such an establishment has long been felt in Bombay, and several attempts have, as you are aware, been made from time to time for founding one, but without success. I now beg to offer rupees two lakhs towards the founding and maintaining of the proposed home. There are other generous Mahomedans who have also expressed their willingness to join in this noble undertaking, and to subscribe liberally if Government undertake to assist as well; (b) there are in this city some charitable institutions amongst Mahomedans, but they are on a very small scale, and are intended only for the sects of the founders. The proposed institution is intended for the benefit of the destitutes of all Mahomedan communities without the distinction of caste and creed. In this institution all children of the several sects of Mahomedans under the age of eighteen years who are destitute, and without friends and relations to support them, will be kept and given primary education according to their respective faiths, and taught some trade for which they will be found fit; (c) all adult (male and female) destitutes who are unable to earn their livelihood owing to infirmity or some other causes will be provided for with the necessaries of life; (d) Government should pass an enactment authorizing compulsory detention of such destitutes in the home and also for their discipline and maintenance of order, etc.; (e) Government should grant a plot of land free for the proposed establishment and render such other necessary assistance as may be required; and (f) the Municipality should not charge any Municipal rates and taxes as it is done in respect of charitable institutions.

As soon as I receive a favourable reply from Government, I shall at once send in my said other supporters' subscriptions, and take steps with your assistance for the formation of a managing committee for the purpose of carrying out the business.

I beg to add that I have made arrangements for the upkeep and maintenance of about 400 destitute children in a home at Khadak at my own cost until the proposed home is ready, and I intend to open this place in a short time.

In conclusion, I most earnestly but respectfully urge that this matter should receive the earliest attention of Government, because I am now much advanced in age, and am, therefore, very anxious to accomplish this object as soon as possible.

A terrible tragedy (says the *Daily News* Vienna correspondent) has been enacted between gipsies in a Bohemian forest near Pilsen. Two men fought for a woman, who watched the fight with a keen eye, but without interfering or trying to separate them. When after awhile the stronger of the two stabbed the other in the heart, and he fell dead at the woman's feet, she drew a revolver from her dress, and shot the survivor in the head. She allowed herself to be arrested near the two corpses.

*A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT TAKES UP HIS PEN.

*As we receive so we give.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Most Honorable Sir,—With the intention of drawing your attention towards the situation in Goa, I humbly represents to you the longstanding desire in me to address these few lines to you for to relieve a suffering public from an agonizing anxiety which attends the brain of every loyal subject to his Majesty, most Christian Carlos I etro. The bare fact that lately a contemporary of yours exposed its ignorance by speaking of Dom Luiz as the present King of Portugal, shows a great lack of knowledge among even the middle classes of this city, Bombay.—Now, a word about all the "jabber" printed in the leading local papers, and their reliability and probable sources! The alleged causes of this revolt, which the papers state, and which of course is gulped down the throat by many of my simple-minded compatriots, is evidently the offspring of crass ignorance. It is indeed a wonder, that, among the hundreds of refugees from Goa and adjoining districts, now in Bombay, no voice has lifted itself on high or pen been driven with patriotic valour, to give light to the ignorant and half-bewildered government at home! Let such read the Portuguese History of India, or even go the fermented parts of Pangim and outlying villages: he will find the popalace divided, that is, in opinion, in two classes—one for Home Government, the other preferring the English! Why is this? these latter, who are called Goa Brahmins (and who have been converted to the true religion), still to this day bear enmity towards their benefactors, who have given them the Light through the sword! Was this no sufficient provocation on their part to give vent to their feelings on the first opportunity, to inveigate the native sepoys in the regiment stationed there, and try to overthrow the Government? Even to this day, I repeat, they bear dislike to so fanatic a treatment as they were put to, and therefore side with the English, and go so far as to declare they would prefer British Government in Goa! Now, if all I have said does not open wide the half-closed eyes of the Heads of Administration in Portugal, I leave it to some more enlightened and gifted personage of my nationality and views, to demonstrate on the question, and humbly withdraw my statement, and hide my head for shame, begging the pardon of all my injured brethren at home and abroad. Hoping not to have troubled you in any way, my dear Editor, and trusting you will let me have my share for expostulating in the columns of your much-esteemed and precious paper.—I am, etc., His Most Christian Majesty's humble servant,

ANTONIO DE LIMA.

Dabul, November 16.

OFFICE CLERKS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 13th instant in your paper of yesterday I beg to call attention to the following. You are aware Municipal and Government Departments print annually a budget of expenditure. As accompaniment to this annual budget a separate book should be printed (annually) entitled "the Establishment Book of Budget Grants, Staff, Clerical;"—the clerical staff being shewn distinct and separate from the rest of the staff. In my letter of the 13th instant quoted above, I referred to the seniority and gradation lists. I beg to suggest that such lists be revised twice a year or even oftener by the heads of departments. These lists should be on printed forms, and not in manuscript, as is done at present. With respect to the Service-Book now in use in Government and Municipal Departments (as well as in other public offices, such as the Port Trusts, State Railways, etc.), I beg to call attention to the following. Is the column headed "Censure or Fines of the attesting officer" and the column headed "Rewards, recommendations, praise of the attesting officer" of any practical use? Yes; as far as "the fines" are concerned. The present form of the Service-Book framed and sanctioned by the Chief Accountant-General (Calcutta) merely serves the purpose of a "register of service," showing names, designations, salaries, and allowances. I believe the Service-Book ought to be modified or some new "Forms of Service" introduced, as accompaniments to the present book. The general feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction in all public offices throughout India has become so intense at present that I am sure even officers will join me in suggesting some salutary reforms. Let one raise my voice in favour of fairplay, laying my hand on the altar of Justice as a devotee of that goddess.—Yours, &c.,

November 15. JUSTITIA.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Poor Fonseca! His heart must be shedding tears of blood to know that his last hope has been dashed away, and that the Bombay Government have declined to interfere on his behalf. This news comes as a great surprise to us as the prisoner has had the universal sympathy of every caste and creed and of thousands and thousands who cannot conscientiously persuade themselves to believe him guilty, because with all the circumstantial evidence on the hands of prosecution there is not a title of direct evidence to stamp him as a murderer. Taking into consideration all the doubtful points so ably discussed by your correspondents together with the other peculiar circumstances of this case, it brings us to one conclusion only—and that is, that all the incidents of this affair are enveloped in a cloud and shrouded in a mystery which time and the inscrutable ways of Providence alone can unravel. As it is, then, why take away a man's life without positive grounds, and on mere assumptions and presumptions? It would be cruel and inhuman to take away his life on such flimsy and doubtful grounds such as have been brought to light. For, how many have been hanged though innocent, their guiltlessness transpiring when it is too late. Oh! Let H. E. the Viceroy now stretch out a hand to spare the life of a fellow creature, let him take into consideration all the wonderful peculiarities of this mysterious affair, and take the credit, the honourable credit of at least granting a reprieve to this persecuted man, who appears destined to be the victim of a strange fatality. Otherwise, it would be heart-rending to see that Fonseca is after all to be sacrificed to circumstantial evidence so cleverly brought about and linked together.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Nov. 16. J. A. D.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As Government are not disposed to hear the reasons assigned by the doomed Fonseca, I think the community to which he belongs should draw up a petition, appealing to the kind heart of Lord Sandhurst, and asking for the commutation of the sentence of death passed on the man. It is to be hoped that his fate will serve a lesson to his co-religionists, and that they will abstain from drink and extravagant habits. Had Fonseca not been in debt, he would have stood far better chances of success. Whatever may be, I think, under the circumstances of the case, the man should be spared the gallows.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 16. A NON-CHRISTIAN.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Coy.	...	2	...	1	2	...	16	21
B "	...	1	1	...	2	...	15	20
C "	1	1	...	...	3	...	23	28
D "	...	1	1	...	2	...	13	18
E "	...	1	2	1	1	...	31	36
F "	...	...	2	...	2	...	14	18
G "	...	1	...	...	3	...	17	21
H "	...	...	...	...	2	1	41	44
I "	...	1	...	...	2	...	40	43
K " Cadets.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
L "	...	...	...	...	1	...	79	80
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	1	9	7	5	20	1	323	366

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut.-Col. R. S. Brown, V.D., Captains C. Moss (Adjutant), J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, G. Lund, J. W. Smith, T. A. Savage, C. E. Palmer, T. M. English, and A. F. Soundy (Paymaster), Lieuts. F. W. English, D. J. Sharp, J. P. Cornforth (Quarter master), H. R. H. Wilkinson, and R. G. Snell, 2nd-Lieuts. H. C. Roe and H. Fein.

Four bears were shot in Dharmsala last week. They make rather a mistake in coming near the station which is full of keen sportsmen, the Gurkhas, one constantly meets with, muzzle loaders on their shoulder being eager to get a pot at something.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

MUNICIPAL DOINGS AT BROACH.

A correspondent, writing from Broach on November 15, says:—A correspondence was received in July last from the Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, stating that the scheme for obtaining drinking water by sinking wells to the north of the city has failed, and the larger scheme for obtaining water from the river Nerbudda at a point some miles above the city is beyond the finances of the Municipality, and that the Board should be content at present to adopt the suggestions made by him for improving the existing water-supply. Consequently, a select committee, consisting of our able and popular Collector, Mr. Logan, as chairman, and seven other members was appointed by the Broach Municipality to consider and report upon the matter, as also to formulate a plan for paving and metalling all the roads in the city from the balance of Rs. 1,04,000, accumulated by the Municipality. The report was presented at the special general meeting convened for the purpose, on Wednesday afternoon, and, in introducing it, Mr. Logan made a very effective and elaborate speech, which lasted for one hour, and in which he very ably, exhaustively, and lucidly explained that however desirable the introduction of a water-supply scheme may be, it is absolutely undesirable for the Municipality to undertake it under its present state of finance, as that is sure to cripple its resources, and hamper it from taking any work in future for quarter-of-a-century at least. The report having been approved and adopted on the recommendation of Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Sheriarjee Gánvalla by the whole body, Mr. Bomanshaw Sorabjee Ginvalla in support of the proposition made a decent speech, eulogizing the services rendered by Mr. Logan in the following words: Gentlemen, anybody who has watched the proceedings of this committee must have seen that no sooner it was formed each and all of its members had gone to the work set before them in right earnest, and with a willing heart. Most of you must have often seen our worthy president, in company with our vice-president, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, and sometimes in company with other members of the committee, knocking about from one street to another in the heat of the day at great personal fatigue and inconvenience. We all know, gentlemen, by this time that he goes to his work with an open mind and open ear, and I should say an open heart—and decides all questions coming before him on their own merits, and after hearing both sides. I hope it shall not be considered derogatory to other members for my having said that our special thanks are due to the worthy chairman, who presided over the committee meetings and who had thrown his whole heart and soul into the matter. Gentlemen, we are all aware that the success or otherwise of an army mainly, if not wholly depends on the energies, tactics, attainments and abilities of the commander who leads it to the battle. As in the army so in all other works of life the success or failure depends mainly on the abilities of its leader or the chief of the department, and in this particular instance we have been lucky enough in having a chairman or chief in the person of our very able and popular president, whose own personality and indomitable energy, combined with a calm, clear and judicious mind, I can assure you has contributed not a little to the successful termination of the work—so arduous, intricate, and laborious—entrusted to his care and responsibility. Gentlemen, let us all hope and trust that Government will be graciously pleased to accept his valuable services to us for a long number of years to come, but, perhaps, that will be considered selfish on our part, so I wish that his services may be spared to Broach for at least five years more until the present works taken by him in hand are finished. Gentlemen, I can assure you this is not only my wish and the wish of all members of this respectful Board, but I can make bold to say without the least fear of contradiction, even from the most cynical critic, that it is the general wish of the whole public of Broach."

Mr. Hiralal Chunilal, the Public Prosecutor, then moved that the name of Mr. Logan be associated with the new well at Ratun Talao, the "ovara" and circle at Bhagi Kote, and the road near Bechrajee. This suggestion was carried unanimously.

Dr. Jones, the Civil Surgeon, then moved that the new well at Gallal Talao should bear the name of our old, experienced, and energetic vice-president, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal. Mr. Furdoonshaw Pestonjee Buroo (a mathematician, and a man of hard facts and figures like the indefatigable Mr. Wacha, of Bombay), in supporting the proposition, spoke in very complimentary terms of the services rendered by the old Rao Bahadur, and emphatically reminded the corporators that it is all due to his untiring energy and high abilities that the Municipality has been extricated from the muddle it was thrown into during the presidency of a non-official president. The motion was then carried with unanimity. Mr. Syed Shumsudin Kadri Khansaheb thereafter proposed that the name of Dr. Jones be connected with the Bastion and seats to be repaired, and provided on the river bank. This proposition was also carried unanimously.

After giving three cheers for the president, and after doing two hours' honest work, the meeting dissolved, the Hindu gentlemen to eat their "dal bhat," the Mahomedans their "palao," the Parsees their "gos rotee," and the Englishmen their roast beef.

ECHOES FROM ADEN.

A correspondent writes:—Our station has been all excitement since the West Yorkshire were ordered to be in readiness to embark per Malabar, which arrived at daylight on the 9th November, and through the energies of the officials concerned, the troops embarked and disembarked in a few hours, and by 2 p.m. the melodies of "Home, Sweet Home" was heard over the water as the trooper steamed away from the re-echoing mountains of Aden, bidding us farewell for the last time. The 1st Worcesters marched into barracks on the day of arrival, and are getting reconciled to their new station.

The Caledonia, which passed through here the other day, was unfortunate enough to touch bottom, but nothing serious occurred, and she was on her way to Suez in an hour's time.

A one innings cricket match was played on the golf ground between the officers of the Sutlej and the Union Club, which ended in a defeat for the former, all being out for 16 runs. The Unionists played exceedingly well, being in good form to resist their opponents' bowling. Hanson bowled very well for the Sutlej, taking 6 wickets in 80 balls (number of runs made 17). A return match is to be played when the Sutlej returns, and I hope to give the full scores in my next.

The entries for the regatta on Saturday, were better than expected—H. M. S. Brisk, Indian Marine, P. and O., and Eastern Telegraph. The course laid out for the starters was from the club house, taking a circuit round the wreck Anadiyr up the inner harbour round No. 5 Buoy, to finish at the gun-boat Brisk. The wind was all what was expected, and a better day couldn't be picked upon. All the starters got off in good trim, and kept well together till they rounded the wreck, but having to contend with the tide, they seemed to drop away one by one. The Brisk showed up very well, and got away from the rest, and having rounded the buoy in 38 minutes, came home first; Indian Marine and P. and O. making a bad second and third, The Eastern Telegraph were not cautious enough, and sailed their clipper without a survey, and after the race a basket was discovered under her bow which was mischievously tied on by someone unknown.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel E. N. Peyres and L. F. Boileau, Royal Engineers, are permitted to retire from the service.

Lieutenant F. R. F. Boileau, Military Works Department, is posted to the Punjab Command on return from field service.

Surgeon-Lieutenants H. A. Berryman, W. J. Taylor and E. M. Williams, Medical Staff, have been detailed for duty in India.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—15th Sikhs.—Lieutenant J. L. Furney, 22nd, Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 13th Gurkhas.—Lieutenant F. G. C. Ross, 23rd Gurkhas, to be Officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 2nd Madras Infantry.—Captain A. H. Kellie, to be 2nd-in-Command; Captain A. R. Donne, to be Wing Commander; and Lieutenant G. G. I. Carmichael to be Permanent Wing Officer. 21st Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant A. G. Sealy, Manchester Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

The following is the itinerary of the first tour of Colonel Mellise, the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops for 1895-96:—December 12th, leave Bombay; December 13th, arrive Bhavnagar; December 14th, halt; December 15th, (Sunday) halt; December 16th, halt; December 17th, halt—Inspect Junagnd and Navanagar Lancers on the march; December 18th; leave Bhavnagar; December 19th arrive Jodhpur; December 20th halt; December 21st, halt; December 22nd, (Sunday) halt; December 23rd, halt, December 24th, leave Jodhpur; December 24th arrive Jeypur; December 25th, halt; December 26th, halt; December 27th halt; December 28th, leave Jeypur; December 29th (Sunday) arrive Ulwar; December 30th halt; December 31st halt; January 1st halt; January 2nd, leave Ulwar; and January 3rd, arrive Umballa.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 19, Harrington Road, London, England.

THE BOMBAY BULLION DEALERS.

The Bombay Bullion Dealers belong to probably the wealthiest trading class in India. They have practically the command of all the bullion transactions throughout India, and this is and always has been a big thing. It cannot be called a monopoly or even a guild, but is something very nearly akin to both. The firms conducting the trade in bullion are in a modified form like the old Scotch clans; they compete freely among themselves, but generally unite their forces against foreign competitors. No beacon fires are needed to call them into united action and impulse; the keen perception of hereditary instinct draws them like the draught of a furnace to the market where profits are available, and there pare their profits with a fineness and certainty which defies the skill of foreign traders. In the conduct of this business they have for several years past been large dealers in exchange in Bombay, and the reason no doubt for their confining their attention to Bombay has been that that city is the centre of the bullion operations of India. Up to 1883 or 1884 their operations were restricted for the most part to purely bullion transactions, but since then they have competed with the exchange banks for the exchange profit which the import and export of bullion yielded. Their method of working exchange has had the disadvantage of being limited to one market. Having no agents in London they could not buy gold or silver in London against purchases of bank drafts or wire in Bombay, nor draw on London against shipments of gold from Bombay. They have had therefore to work on their knowledge of the Indian bullion market and cheapen their purchases, or improve their sale by anticipating fluctuations of exchange. By degrees this process has developed into gambling in exchange pure and simple, far beyond the scope of bullion transactions. We presume it must have been profitable, otherwise it is presumable that the business would not have reached its present large dimensions. But if the business is profitable, it must be at the expense of somebody. If the exchange banks also make a profit by the business, then it seems likely that the trade in other commodities suffers. But the exchange banks probably neither make nor lose in the long run. We understand that some banks complain of the loss and inconvenience which this business inflicts upon them. Yet they continue to encourage it. Knowing perfectly well that they are dealing with speculators, they grant them the option of delivery for a month both in buying and selling, and so yield the control of local influences on exchange to an influential monied class who have the means and ability to effect, within a limited time, a turn to the market in their own interests, and possibly contrary to the interests of the banks.

Seeing this, with eyes wide open, with the full glare of speculative competition staring them in the face, the exchange banks sell freely to their competitors when the latter want to buy, and buy freely from them when they want to sell, and are apparently so satisfied with the result that they can afford to stand the risk of all their purchases being sent in at the beginning of a month, and all their sales being taken up at the end of a month, which is certain to happen when money is tight; or, conversely, applications against sales may anticipate deliveries against purchases when money is a drug. Evidently, whatever the result is to the exchange banks, they are under no obligation of necessity to work at a loss, and as without their assistance the Bombay bullion dealers could not gamble in exchange, there can be no reasonable cause of complaint on their part.

We are by no means convinced that complaints do issue from the banks. We think it more likely that export firms are occasionally baulked in their operations and murmur thereat. We doubt, however, whether any bank or mercantile firm is seriously affected or incommoded. The chief gainers in Bombay are, probably, the exchange brokers, and when their gain is accounted for, there is probably very little left for any one else.—"Capital."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

EARLY GINGELLY.

Forecast of outturn.—According to the returns furnished for Government villages, the total area sown with this crop, up to the end of September of the current year, amounted to acres 334,000, or 28·1 per cent. in excess of the normal, and 35·2 per cent. more than the sowings of the corresponding period of last year. There was an increase in all districts except the Carnatic, where there was a decrease owing to the rains having been late. The bulk of the increase occurred in Godavari, Bellary, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly and is attributed generally to the favourable character of the early rains. In Tinnevelly the increase was also in part due (as explained in the first sowings' report) to the concession granted to ryots to grow dry crops on wet lands free of water-rate in cases where the supply in the tanks was insufficient for the cultivation of wet crops. In Godaveri the enhancement of the water-rate charged for wet crops is reported to have induced some ryots to resort to the cultivation of gingelly in preference to paddy. Although the early rains were, on the whole, favourable and led to increased sowings, the subsequent falls were excessive in the Circars generally and caused considerable damage to the crop, while rain was extremely deficient in Tinnevelly, in consequence of which the outturn is estimated at only 3·5 annas, out of 16 annas taken as representing an average crop. In several other districts also the latter cause operated, though in a less degree, to reduce the outturn. Thus the estimated average outturn for the whole Presidency in the year under review is only 8 annas or half an average crop as in the previous year.

LORD BRASSEY ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Lord Brassey who arrived at Albany, western Australia, on the 12th October in the Sunbeam after a rather stormy voyage from Cape Town delivered an interesting speech on the defence question at the public banquet given to him at Albany. After mentioning his connection with the Imperial Federation League, he said that it was never his view in joining the Imperial Federation League that they should endeavour to get the colonies to give greater pecuniary assistance to Imperial defence. He was perfectly clear in his mind, and he believed it was the public feeling in the old country, that whatever might be the developments of the future, at the present time it would be unwise and uncalled for to make any demand on the daughter-states for increased assistance in relation to Imperial defence. He said this notwithstanding that the mother country had in late years made a tremendous effort to strengthen her navy. That effort was resulting in the mother country rapidly gaining an ascendency as a naval power such as she had never had since the close of the great war with France early in the century. They had been wise in doing that for the ascendency of the British Navy redounded to the advantage of the whole empire. He was bound also to say that if the mother country had no other interests to consider than those of her own island, if she had no colonies to protect, her navy would have to be as strong as it was to-day in order to retain the uncontested supremacy of the seas. The mother country had lost nothing of her youthful ardour, and her people displayed the same patriotic spirit, the same wonderful energy as ever. Indeed he believed that her energy was to-day greater than it ever was. Since the Franco-German war, which did great injury to Paris as a financial central England had become more than ever the Central emporium of the wealth of the world, and her resources had grown enormously. There had been depression in certain departments of trade, but the aggregate result of late years had certainly been to give to the mother country greater financial resources than she had ever possessed, and there was no necessity for calling upon those young daughter-states, still in their first youth, to make any increased effort for imperial defence. This was a big subject. Still, he desired to say a word or two more about it. It could not be said that the daughter-states had not made a great effort already. They had provided for their own local defences, and had thus relieved the mother country of a charge which she would otherwise have had to bear. As time went on, if it became necessary to do more for local defence they could do more. There could be meetings of accredited representatives to consider Imperial defence, and to allocate to each port of the empire its share of the burden. It was quite clear to him that the share of the Australian colonies would be of a local character, and that if they efficiently defended themselves to a greater extent than already by a local navy, that was all they could possibly be expected to do.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Nov. 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr N G Cholmeley, BCS	Mr S Steel, Bo
Mr S G Wood, B	Col C T Lane, CIE
Mr J F Fleet, CIE, Bo CS	Lt-Col C W Walker
Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie	Capt W R Hilliard
Bo CS	Lieut L A Watson

GRANTED EXTENTION OF LEAVE.

Mr A W M Shakespear, B CS, 7 mos | Mr E A Kenyon, B

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr S J Douglas, B CS	Major H C Wylly
Mr C R S Bedford, B	Major S A E Hickson
Mr J C Shields, B	Capt J Fisher
Mr W J Shew, B	Capt L V Herbert
Mr S Rebsch, Bo	Capt A J H Vanrenen

The Second Chamber of the States General has adopted the Budget of the Dutch East Indies for 1896, but has rejected, by fifty-eight against fourteen votes, the bill increasing by 2 per cent. the duty on manufactured articles, beer, mineral waters, and pottery imported into the Colonies.

RUSSO-CHINESE SECRET TREATY.

DENIAL AND FRESH CONFIRMATION.

The interest of the whole of Europe has been excited by the telegram from Hongkong which the *Times* printed in its issue of Oct. 25. The statements of the telegram have been denied by the Russian Embassy, and the British Foreign Office has expressed its ignorance of the treaty to which reference was made. The Hongkong message having excited so much comment it may be useful if we repeat its precise tenor, which was as follows:—

I learn from a thoroughly trustworthy authority that by the treaty concluded recently between Russia and China the former Power obtains right of anchorage for her fleet in Port Arthur and the right to construct and work under Russian management and administration the Nertchinsk-Taitsihar-Vladivostock and Taitsihar-Port Arthur railways, together with other commercial advantages to which the most-favoured-nation clause is not applicable, but the Chinese reserve the option to purchase the railway after twenty years at a price to be arranged hereafter.

A further despatch from the same correspondent, dated Hongkong, Oct. 28, stated:—

At a public banquet held at Vladivostock on Sept. 27, in honour of Doufelskoy [? General Doukhofskoy], Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, on the occasion of his departure for Europe on the following day, his Excellency made a speech in which he referred to the new Manchurian concession. He strongly urged the community not be alarmed, for Vladivostock must remain the headquarters, though a portion of the fleet would be at Port Arthur. The Governor and Port-Admiral of Vladivostock spoke in the same sense. Three missions, with an escort of 100 Cossacks each, have started from Nertchinsk, Blagewestchensk, and Nikolsk to explore and survey certain portions of the interior of Manchuria. A Shanghai telegram states that five Russian warships are inside and nine outside the harbour of Port Arthur.

The *Times* published the following communication from Dr. G. E. Morrison, on Oct. 28:—

With reference to the telegram sent you by a correspondent in Hongkong concerning the Chinese agreement with Russia as to the Chinese terminus of the Siberian railway, it may be of interest to know that the most important item of the telegram was anticipated by the Chinese some time ago. More than a fortnight ago I was told by a friend who spent many years in China, and who from his knowledge of Chinese has access to the vernacular Press and other sources of information, that during August the following news item was circulated in the Chinese papers. The papers said that the three Powers—Russia, France, and Germany—had come to the assistance of China in her difficulties with Japan, and that China had in recompense for their services testified her gratitude by granting to each of her benefactors certain concessions and privileges.

To Germany she has granted "concessions" of land similar to other foreign "concessions" in the two treaty ports of Hau-kau and Tien-tsin. To France she had granted all demands relating to the frontier of Tonking and to the navigation of the Red River and Mekong into Chinese territory. She had, moreover, agreed the longstanding difficulties with regard to the acquisitions of property by the Roman Catholic Mission societies should be settled. At present, the Roman Catholic Mission societies, nearly all of which are under French protection, have stations all over China, even to its remotest borders; but they can only acquire property under certain disadvantages. The Chinaman who proposes to sell his property to the mission is compelled to first report to the mandarins of the district and obtain their permission. Without this permission the sale is illegal and the mandarins refuse to register it. To obtain this permisson the vendor must naturally submit to that process known in China as "squeezing." And when permission has been obtained the property is conveyed by deed of sale, not to the particular mission, but to individual Chinese representing the mission. These again are frequently subject to extortion. All this has been altered by the new concession. Henceforth the permission of the mandarins is not required. The property is to be conveyed direct and the transfer is to be registered in the name of the church at the place, not in the name of individuals. Thus a regulation which has been a fruitful source of bitter feeling and persecution, and which has caused the mission societies endless trouble and delay, has been altered to the immense advantage of the missions. Finally, to Russia China had ceded the right to continue her Siberian railway through Chinese territory to the port of Ln-sang-kou (Port Arthur), a port which had the advantage of being open all through the winter. No doubt this information derived from Chinese sources referred to the pourparlers of an agreement the ratification, of which has been so opportunely communicated to the *Times*.

A Hongkong correspondent telegraphed to the *Globe* on Oct. 29:—

Last autumn Wong-Chi-Chuan was appointed by an Imperial Edict on a mission to Russia, for the purpose of congratulating the new Czar on his accession to the Throne. This at least was the ostensible purpose, but the real object of the Envoy was to convey to St. Petersburg a secret treaty conceding to Russia the right to carry the great Siberian Railway through Manchuria to Vladivostock, with a branch from Taitsihar and Monkden to Port Arthur. China reserves to herself the right to purchase the railways twenty years hence. China also concedes to Russia the right of anchorage for her fleet in Port Arthur. A Russian fleet of fourteen vessels arrived at Port Arthur yesterday. At a farewell banquet in Vladivostock on Sept. 27 the Governor-General stated that a portion of the fleet would now be permanently stationed at Port Arthur. The Governor and the Admiral in charge at Vladivostock confirmed this statement.

In publishing the foregoing the *Globe* said:—

Although we publish the above telegram under reserve, it comes from a correspondent in whom we have every confidence. According to the terms of the Secret Treaty, Russia gains a concession for which she has been intriguing ever since the Great Siberian Railway was first surveyed. It will enable her to cut across Northern Manchuria, and so to avoid the huge detour which the line formerly had to make along the Valley of the Amour. When she has built the line by the Taitsihar route, the railway will stretch in an almost straight line from Moscow to Vladivostock, and it is a curious fact, not without an important bearing on the present state of affairs, that in the official map drawn up at St. Petersburg some years ago, the line across Northern Manchuria was laid down in dotted lines as an alternative route. The Manchuriao line will probably leave the main line at Chita, or near Lake Baikal, cross the River Argun just above Lake Dalia Nor, traverse the great Khingum Mountains, and run in a straight line to Vladivostock, touching at Aohilan, Teitsihar, and A-she-ho. The junction will be at Teitsihar, and thence the line will run due south to Moukden, and down the Liao-Tung peninsula to Port Arthur. A glance at the map will show how important will be the strategical and commercial advantages to Russia, should this scheme be carried out.

The following paragraph was issued on Oct. 26:—

The Russian Embassy in London do not attach the slightest importance to the extraordinary announcement from Hongkong in reference to the Russo-Chinese Treaty by which it was alleged that Russia obtained "inter alia" the right to anchor her fleet in Port Arthur, and to construct and work under her own management certain railways contiguous thereto. The idea is generally believed to have owed its inspiration to some English source. At any rate, its appearance in the *Times* was the first intimation which the officials at the Embassy had of the matter.

On Oct. 28 Reuter's Agency stated, "on authority," that:—

The Hongkong telegram, dated Oct. 24, published by a "London morning paper," purporting to give the terms of a recently-concluded treaty between Russia and China, is absolutely unfounded. No such treaty as that referred to in the telegram in question, "has been concluded between the Governments of Russia and China, and it is further declared that the Russian Government is not animated by any anti-English feeling in its policy in connection with the Far East."

The *Times*, of Oct. 29, said:—

The treaty arrangements between

TEXT OF THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.

The following is the full text (as forwarded from Constantinople on Oct. 22 and published in London on Oct. 28) of the reforms agreed upon between the Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, and Russia on the one hand and the Porte on the other, and sanctioned by Imperial Irade dated Oct. 17 :—

I.—VILAYETS AND MUTESSARIFATS.

(1) To each vilayet (Government-General) shall be appointed a non-Mohammedan Moavin (deputy) in conformity with the terms of Chapter II. of the regulation on the general administration of the vilayets of the twenth-ninth Chewal, 1250. It shall be his duty, in conformity with this regulation, to co-operate in the general affairs of the vilayet and to facilitate the despatch of business. (2) Non-Mohammedan Moavins shall also be attached to the Mohammedan Mutessarifs and Caimakams in the sanjaks and the cazas where the importance of the Christian population justifies this measure.

II.—CAIMAKAMS.

(3) The Caimakams shall be selected without distinction of religion by the Minister of the Interior from among those holding diplomas of the Civil School, and shall be appointed by Imperial Irade. (4) Those officials who are now in office and whose capacity is recognised shall be retained even if without diplomas. If the number of non-Mohammedans holding diplomas from the Malkie School should not for the time being be sufficient to permit of the appointments which are deemed necessary being made, these posts shall be filled by persons in the service of the Government who, although without diplomas, shall be recognised as capable of discharging the duties of Caimakams.

III.—PROPORTION OF CHRISTIANS TO MOHAMMEDANS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

(5) Administrative offices shall be intrusted to Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan subjects of the empire in proportion to the numbers of the Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan inhabitants of each vilayet. The number of non-Mohammedan officials in the administration of the police and the gendarmerie shall be fixed by the Permanent Commission of Control.

IV.—COUNCILS OF SANDJAKS AND CAZAS.

(6) The Administrative Councils of the sandjaks and the cazas, composed of elected members and ex-officio members, shall be maintained, and shall perform their duties in conformity with Article 61 of the Regulation on the General Administration of the Vilayets of 1288, and with Articles 77 and 78 of the Law of Vilayets of 1287, in accordance with which they were constituted. Their powers are fixed by Articles 90, 91, and 92 of the Regulation of the General Administration of Vilayets, and by Articles 38, 39, and 40 of the Instructions relative to the General Administration of Vilayets of the 25th Mouharram, 1293.

V.—NAHIES.

(7) The Nahies shall be organised in conformity with the provisions of Articles 94 to 106 of the Regulation on the General Administration of Vilayets of 1287, and with Articles 1 to 19 of the Regulation on the Administration of Communes of the 25th of March, 1295. (8) Each Nahie shall be administered by a Mudir and a Council composed of four members elected from the inhabitants. This Council shall chose from among its members a Mudir and a Deputy. The Mudir shall belong to the class forming the majority of the inhabitants, and the Deputy to the other class. The Council shall have in addition a secretary. (9) If the inhabitants of a Nahie are of one and the same class, the members of the Council shall be elected exclusively from among the inhabitants belonging to that class. If the population of the Communal Circle is mixed, the minority shall be represented in proportion to its relative importance on condition that it comprises at least twenty-five households. (10) The Mudirs and the Secretaries of the Nahies shall be paid. (11) Candidates for the Councils of Nahies must conform to the conditions provided for by Article 10 of the Regulation on the Administration of the Communes. (12) Imams, priests, school professors, and all those who are in the service of the Government may not be elected Mudirs. (13) Half of the Council shall retire annually. Its members, as well as the Mudir, shall be eligible for re-election. (14) The powers of the Mudir and of the Councils of Nahies are regulated by Articles 20 to 27 of the Regulation on the Administration of Communes. (15) Every village in a Nahie shall have a Mukhtar. If there are several quarters and several classes of inhabitants, there shall also be a Muktar to each quarter and each class. (16) No village may be in the jurisdiction of two Nahies at the same time.

VI.—JUSTICE.

(17) There shall be in each Nahie a Council of Elders, presided over by the Mukhtar. It shall be the duty of this Council to arrange a friendly settlement of disputes between the inhabitants, disputes provided for by the judiciary laws. (18) The functions of Justices of the Peace shall be exercised in villages by the Councils of the Elders and in communes by the Communal Councils. Their powers and the degree of their competence are determined by law. (19) Judicial inspectors, whose number shall not be less than six, and who shall be Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans in equal number, shall be entrusted with the duty, in each vilayet, of accelerating the judgment of all cases pending, and of supervising the condition of the prisons, in conformity with the provisions of the second chanter of the law on the formation of civil tribunals. The inspections shall be made at the same time by two inspectors, one a Mohammedan the other a non-Mohammedan.

VII.—POLICE.

(20) The police shall be recruited from the Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan subjects of the Empire in proportion to the numbers of the Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan inhabitant of the vilayet. (21) Sufficient contingents shall be detailed for each administrative sub-division, including the Nahie. The police of the Nahie shall be placed under the orders of the Mudir and commanded by commissaries. Their arms and uniform shall be identical with the patterns already adopted.

VIII.—GENDARMERIE.

(22) The officers, sub-officers, and soldiers of the gendarmerie shall be recruited from among the Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan subjects of the empire in proportion to the number of Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan inhabitants of each vilayet. The gendarmerie shall be paid and maintained at the cost of the exchequer of each vilayet. The pay of gendarmes shall be higher than that of soldiers of the Imperial army, and that of the officers equal to that of officers of the Imperial army. (23) To the gendarmerie is intrusted the maintenance of order and the escort of the mails.

IX.—RURAL CONSTABULARY.

(24) The Council of the Nahie shall chose the rural constabulary from among the different classes of the population. Their number shall be fixed by the Permanent Commission of Control, in accordance with the needs of each Nahie, on the report of the Mudir and at the instance of the Vali. Their uniform and armament shall be settled by the Department of War.

X.—PRISONS AND COMMITTEE OF PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

(25) The existing regulations regarding the keeping up of prisons and lock-ups shall be strictly carried out. (26) The Committee of Preliminary Inquiry, provided for under Articles XI. and XII. of the instructions relating to the general administration of the vilayets, shall be called upon to exercise its duties in the most regular manner.

XI.—CONTROL OF THE KURDS.

(27) The migration localities of the Kurds shall be fixed in advance, in such a way as to avoid damage to the inhabitants from the tribes. An officer having under his command a sufficient armed force and gendarmes will accompany each tribe in its migration. A commissary of police will be attached to him. The Kurds shall deliver to the authorities hostages for their good behaviour during their migrations. The regulations regarding the passports and the carrying of arms shall be applied to the Kurds. The nomad and wandering tribes shall be urged to settle on lands which shall be granted to them by the Government.

XII.—HAMIDIEH CAVALRY.

(28) The carrying of arms and wearing of uniforms by the Hamidieh Horse beyond the periods of instruction are prohibited. Beyond these periods the Hamidieh Horse are amenable to the ordinary tribunals. A military regulation which shall determine all the details of their service shall be drawn up without delay.

XIII.—TITLES TO PROPERTY.

(29) Commissions for the revision of titles to property shall be instituted in the chief town of the vilayet and sandjak. These commissions will be composed of four members—two Mohammedans and two non-Mohammedans—and presided over by the director of the archives or the officer for real property. Their decisions shall be submitted to the Councils of Administration. Moreover, four delegates shall be sent each year from Constantinople to the vilayets to investigate any irregularities which may arise in connection with properties.

XIV.—COLLECTION OF TAXES.

(30) To avoid the employment of the public forces, special agents, who shall not be entitled to make any requisition of rent nor of food and who shall have no handling of the money, shall transmit to the Mukhtars and the receivers of the villages and quarters elected by the inhabitants papers on which shall be inscribed the taxes due from each inhabitant. The Mukhtars and above-named receivers shall alone be charged with the collection of taxes and the paying of them into the exchequers of the State.

XV.—TITHES.

(31) The collection of the tithe shall be conducted by a system of farming-out. Farming-out on a wholesale scale remains abolished, and it shall be replaced by a system of collection by each village in the name of the inhabitants. In case of difficulties the latter shall have the right of referring to the tribunals. Forced labour being abolished, payment in kind and in money shall be maintained in respect of works of public utility. The Budget of Public Instruction in each vilayet shall be fixed by the Minister of Public Instruction. The sale, for debts to the State or personal debts, of the house of the debtor, of the lands necessary for his subsistence, of his implements of labour, of his draught cattle and of his grain, remains prohibited.

XVI.—PERMANENT COMMISSION OF CONTROL IN CONSTANINOPLE.

(32) A Permanent Commission of Control shall be instituted at the Sublime Porte under the presidency of a Mohammedan, composed of an equal number of Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans, and charged to see to the strict carrying out of the reforms. The Embassies shall bring before this Commission, through the medium of their dragomans, advices, communications, and intelligence which they shall deem necessary in connection with the enforcement of the reforms and of the measures prescribed by the present Act. When the Sublime Porte and the Embassies are agreed in considering the Commission to have accomplished its task, it shall be dissolved.

REGULATIONS WHICH ARE TO APPEAR IN THE DECREE OF PROMULGATION.

I.—High Commissioner of Supervision for the Application of Reforms :—An official worthy of consideration in all respects shall be appointed by the Imperial Government and sent on a tour through the different localities under the title of High Commissioner (Mufettich), with the special task of supervising the execution of reforms and of presiding over their application. In case of absence or inability this High Commissioner shall be temporarily replaced by another high Mohammedan official nominated by his Imperial Majesty. The High Commissioner shall be accompanied on his mission by a non-Mohammedan deputy (Moavin).

II.—Amnesty :—His Imperial Majesty the Sultan having on July 23, 1895, granted an amnesty to the Armenians accussed of or condemned for political at this measure shall be applied to all those who, having been incarcerated before that date, are still in custody and have not been convicted of direct participation in offences against common law.

III.—Return of Exiles :—Armenians who may have been expelled or removed from their country or who may have emigrated to foreign lands, shall be permitted to return freely to Turkey after their ottoman nationality and their good conduct have been proved.

IV.—Situation of non-Mohammedans in the other Vilayets of Anatolia :—Measures in conformity with the principles above enunciated shall be put in force in all cazas where non-Mohammedans from a notable part of the population (such as Zeit-Hadjin).

Sir Philip Currie left Constantinople on Oct. 27. At his last interview with the Sultan, on Thursday his Majesty assured the British Ambassador of his firm determination to carry out the proposed Armenian reforms.

THE EXPEDITION TO ASHANTEE.

If Col. Sir Francis Scott was correctly reported in saying that 600 Houssas, a battalion of the West India Regiment, and 130 troops from Lagos, would be sufficient to settle with the Ashantees once for all, the conditions says the "St. James's Gazette" must have vastly changed for the better since the expedition of 1874. Since we are to go to Coomassie, coerce the Ashantees into the acceptance of a British resident, and practically incorporate the country within the protectorate, present bloodshed and future troubles may be avoided by going there in such force that the mere spectacle of our power will convince the Ashantees of the futility of resistance.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1874—THE FAIRLESS TREATY.

We left our work unfinished in 1874. From a military point of view the campaign was successful enough. Sir Garnet Wolseley fought a tough battle with the Ashantees at Amoaful, dashed upon Coomassie, burned it, and faced his men back to the coast with out a moment's delay, lest the wet season should overtake them and fever decimate the whites. But the moral effect of the blow was destroyed by the haste with which the flight was made as soon as the blow was struck. A brief recapitulation of the main facts of the campaign will show how this was so:—

After much unsatisfactory palaver between Governor Hennessey and King Coffee, Calcalli, the Ashantees, early in February, 1873, invaded the the British protectorate with an army in three divisions, aggregating between 30,000 and 40,000 warriors. Their object was to drive the whites off the coast, capture the forts, and subdue the Fantees and other coast tribes. By June Cantonments and Houssas had to fight them for the possession of Elmina, and the main Ashantee army was within a day's march of Cape Coast Castle. Sir Garnet Wolseley and his staff left Liverpool early in September to take the civil and military administration. He succeeded in holding the Ashantees in check and in punishing them rather severely in one or two skirmishes, but his first despatches, received in December, spoke of the miserable behaviour of the native auxiliaries and the urgent necessity for reinforcements of English troops. The Ashantees were then massed beyond the Prah River. By Christmas time Sir Garnet Wolseley had a force of 2,500 white soldiers and marines, 300 West Indians, 1,000 native allies, 500 Houssas, 500 irregulars, about 30 special-service officers, and an enormous army of carriers. The white troops were some of the finest in the British Army, for they comprised battalions of the Black Watch, and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Rifle Brigade, Royal Engineers, and a naval battalion of picked men. The decisive battle of the campaign came off on Jan. 31 at Amoaful, and the Ashantees fought with desperate courage and tenacity notwithstanding their inferiority in arms. The Black Watch led the advance, storming the village of Amoaful, and every company of the little army was more or less hotly engaged from daybreak until late in the afternoon. The Black Watch alone had 105 officers and men in the list of killed and wounded, and in this single action 193 commissioned officers and men were disabled. Then followed five days' hard though successful fighting to Coomassie. The capital was captured easily on Feb. 4; but the King had flown, and all that Sir Garnet Wolseley could do was to burn the place and hurry back to the Prah River.

The Treaty of Fomanah, signed on Feb. 13, provided for the payment of an indemnity of 50,000oz. of gold (the instalments of which have not been kept up); renunciation of pretensions to supremacy over the coast and of certain tribes hitherto within the Ashanteq Confederation; freedom of trade throughout Ashantee; the keeping open of a 15ft. road from Coomassie to the Ashantee border on the River Prah; and an agreement to "check the practice of human sacrifice, with a view to hereafter putting an end to it altogether. As to the last point, it is curious to notice that the King petitioned to be allowed to sacrifice two or three lives on the occasion of the death of a great chief, his reason being that "this had been the custom from the beginning of the kingdom, and that if there were no sacrifice in such cases the people would think the nation was going down." Needless to say, the Earl of Carnarvon who was then at the Colonial Office, sharply refused the permission. By Feb. 22 the troops were embarking at Cape Coast for home. The expedition had not "annihilated" the Ashantee rule it had not even reconstituted it on better lines, for the paper treaty has naturally proved useless. The consequence is that in 1895 we have to send an expedition to enforce the humanitarian and commercial stipulations of 1874. We threw away the advantages won in 1874 by not staying at Coomassie, putting a British Resident there then, and insisting upon the trunk road being kept open. The fault—if fault there be—was not Sir Garnet Wolseley's. He was sent to do a soldier's work, and he did it. The Government then had no thought of developing our West African estate. Lord Carnarvon, indeed, publicly stated after the war "that motives connected with trade would not afford a sufficient reason for remaining in such a locality" as the West Coast, but that the campaign had been undertaken rather than abandon the Coast natives to the Ashantees. Motives of trade are now, however, the true impelling force. The coast traders want free access to Coomassie, and such a settled form of government in the Ashantee country that the neighbouring tribes shall be secure from aggression. Whether these objects can be finally and completely secured by an expedition of black troops only remains to be seen. Our former was with Ashantee kings should teach us not to venture into their country without an overpowering force. In 1824 Sir Charles McCarthy with a few white soldiers and several hundred natives, met the Ashantees at Essamkow and was badly beaten. His skull, rimmed with gold, was used for years as a drinking-cup at Coomassie. In 1863-64 two again suffered defeat near the Prah River, and had to retreat to the coast. And in 1874 we only won the Battle of Amoaful with a force of about 2,500 white troops. The blacks, with the exception of the Houssas and the West Indians, were almost useless. Sir Garnet Wolseley having to disband the Coast volunteers because of their cowardice, and the native expeditions under Capt. Butler and the late Sir John Glover failing miserably because of the desertions and flight of negro patrooms. It may be replied that the Ashantees are not what they were in 1874, and that the black forces of West Africa are equal to anything; but there would be greater certainty of success if the local troops were stiffened with a white contingent.

BRITISH ULTIMATUM REJECTED.

Reuter's Accra correspondent telegraphed Capt. Donald Stewart, the Special Commissioner who left Cape Coast Castle with a Houssa escort, on Sept. 28, for Coomassie with the British ultimatum to King Prempeh, has returned here. The King has rejected the ultimatum, as he prefers war and is prepared for it. The time allowed by the British Government for the King to reply expires to-day.

THE EXPENDITURE OF INDIA.

THE Royal Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for India during the regime of the late Government to inquire into the administration and management of the military and civil expenditure of India, and into the apportionment of charge between the Governments of United Kingdom and of India, will hold its first meeting for the purpose of taking evidence at the India Office, on Tuesday, Nov. 5. Lord Welby is chairman of the Commission, and it is expected that meetings will be held each day for the remainder of the week.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

THE writer on Indian Affairs in the "Times" says :—When, lately, the chairman of the P. and O. Company looked forward to the time when its steamers might be built on the Yang-tse-kiang and its head offices transferred to Tokio, people smiled at the prediction as a piece of amusing hyperbole. But Sir Thomas Sutherland knew perfectly well what he was saying. The leading organs of British commerce in India have for weeks been speaking in the same tone and with a gravity that excludes any sense of humour. We have from time to time narrated the steps by which Japan is trying to capture the markets of the Far East. The new treaties which recognized her equality with the Western trading countries as a civilized mercantile Power, her establishment of a consul-general at Bombay, the creation of steamer lines which shall defy Western competition by the aid of state subsidies, the dismissal of foreign "employes" in her factories, arsenals, and railway workshops, and the development of her mill and engineering productions on an enormous scale, form the industrial side of that long-prepared advance of which the military aspects recently startled Europe. As European statesmen are now compelled to recognize in Japan a predominant factor in Eastern politics, so British capitalists and Indian mill-owners are being forced to acknowledge her successes in the great commercial struggle of the nations.

The apprehensions of the Indian manufacturers have a more serious basis than those of their British competitors. The Indian mills trust for their profits to exactly the same class of goods as the Japanese mills are manufactured to produce. The chief market for the Indian manufactures by steam power is the market which Japan is resolutely determined to dominate, and for the command of which she has geographical advantages that India does not possess. The Indian producers, moreover, have a cause of apprehension quite apart from the natural tendencies of trade. Japan regulates her currency solely with a view to her own needs; the Indian currency is regulated only in part with an eye to Indian economic requirements. The overruling complusion in Indian finance is the obligation to pay in silver a sum of about 20 millions a year to England in gold. India, in fact stands halfway between the gold-using countries of the West and the silver-using countries of the East, and she runs a risk of being crushed between the two. She has to compete in production with the cheap silver currencies of the Far East, and she has to compete with them under the necessity of manipulating her currency to suit the chief gold-using country of the West.

India enters on the struggle with her mints closed and with the mints of Japan open. The avowed object of the closing of the Indian mints is to create an artificial scarcity of coin in India and to give to the rupee an artificial value. We have from the first pointed out the economic dangers incident to this experiment. It may be extremely convenient to Indian financiers to discharge their gold debt to England with the help of an appreciated rupee, but it is extremely inconvenient to Indian producers to pay in a scarce rupee the cost of manufactures for which they have to take exchange payment in the non-appreciated silver currency of the Farther East. In proportion as the artificial appreciation of the rupee affords permanent relief to Indian official finance in regard to gold obligations, it lays a permanent burden upon Indian production in the competition with silver-using countries.

It is this combination of artificial and of natural difficulties which intensifies the anxieties of the Indian millowners at present. The Calcutta and Bombay newspapers of the time with perfect clearness. "Manufacturing supremacy," says the Bombay Gazette, "is not an inalienable property; it can be transferred from one country to another. We recently made reference to the fact that one of the Chinese viceroys has erected not only a great cotton mill covering six acres, but iron and steel works on an immense scale. What one viceroy has done on his own initiative the Japanese propose to do throughout China." The territorial ambitions of Japan in regard to China have for the moment received a check. But the industrial ambitions of China forms a fixed principle in Japan's international programme. The Japanese are quite willing to allow other nations to share with them in the commercial benefits to be derived from the opening up of China to foreign trade, for they know when once this opening up has been effected their geographical position will give them predominant advantages in the competition with Western producers. They believed that they can communicate in China a cheaper and more disciplined labour than can be obtained either in Europe or in India. When the last mail left Bombay two Japanese missions of inquiry from the Cotton Spinners' Association and the Chamber of Commerce at Tokio were at Shanghai, with instructions to travel inland an to report on localities for erecting cotton mills to be worked by Chinese labour, but under Japanese supervision and with Japanese capital.

Meanwhile, Japan has determined to supply her own wants. It is stated that only one-fourth of her requirements are now imported, as against 67 per cent. six years ago. Even more striking is her determination to get rid of European help in the actual work of production. Since the date, now four years ago, says the "Bombay Gazette," "when the foreign engineers received notice on one day that their services would no longer be required after the expiry of the notice, not a single man of Western birth has been engaged in the cotton mills, and the half million odd spindles at work are entirely under indigenous direction. There are 2,100 miles of railway open and 400 miles more under construction; but the only foreign assistance in their working is that of a solitary Scotchman, whose ties to the country have been strengthened by his marrying a Japanese girl. Even in the arsenals, with their rapid turn-out of arms of precision, only two or three Europeans now remain. The coasting trade has passed entirely into the hands of Japanese shippers and engineers. A similar process is going on throughout the whole merchant navy of Japan, and is only retarded by the expediency of having captains and chief engineers who hold English certificates, with a view to securing favourable insurance rates. But at any moment the Japanese Government may organize a system of marine insurance which will oust the British employes from this last foothold. If Japanese enterprise. The results already attained justify Sir Alfred Lyall's forecast of the new era when the industrial inventions, by which Europe has hitherto prevailed over Asia, will be turned against their inventors.

It is these facts and these apprehensions which explain the renewed anxiety for the development of railway facilities in India. The correspondence which lately passed in our columns between the advocates of State railway construction and so-called "private enterprise" was only the echo of a more serious controversy in Bengal. Last week's mail brought a further protest by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce on the subject. Its main contention is that the present system makes insufficient provision for the trade of Bengal. No one could read the recent letters in The "Times" without perceiving that when the questions at issue came to be thoroughly threshed out a good deal could be reasonably urged on both sides. The advocates of a carefully-planned State railway system may rightly claim that such a system secures the largest aggregate results for the capital expended, and that it leaves an increasing profit towards the relief of public taxation. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce holds out to us the opposite side of the shield. It confines its attention to the effects of the "quasi" State management of the East Indian Railway upon the commerce of the provinces which that great trunk line and its ramifications are designed to serve. It divides the history of the railway into two periods—the period antecedent to its purchase by the Government in 1879, and the period subsequent to that date. It declares that during the first period the railway was developed slowly and under incessant pressure from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. "In the second period—that is, since 1880—the narrative of the relations between the railway and the Chamber has been one long story of the attempts of the Chamber to secure that the railway should keep pace with the growth of mercantile necessities." While admitting that the railway has shown an improvement in its management, the Bengal Chamber maintains that it has fallen far short of satisfying the reasonable wants of the mercantile community, and that it has never yet accepted its true position as "a service to, and not a controlling agency of, the commerce of Northern and Eastern India."

We prefer to note this protest rather than to pass judgment upon it. For it raises questions which can only be settled by detailed discussion between the railway management, the Bengal Chamber, and the Government of India. The fact is that, alike in Calcutta and in Bombay, the mercantile community finds itself threatened by the new activity of the Further East. The commercial exploitation of China by Japan endangers at once the cotton manufactures of Western India and the great tea industry of Bengal. The Indian producer, European and native, has a right to ask that he shall enter on the struggle with adequate facilities for the internal collection and transit of Indian produce. He complains that, with ever increasing frontier charges and with a Customs tariff regulated in the interests of England rather than of India, the Government has to turn a deaf ear to his legitimate demands.

A SENSATIONAL murder trial was commenced, on Oct. 28, at Bourges. The Marquis de Nayves is charged with murdering his wife's illegitimate son by throwing him over a cliff near Vico Equense, between Castellamare and Sorrento, in November, 1885. The accused met his wife, who was a young woman of good family, and fortune, through a matrimonial Agency. The Marquis, it was alleged, got rid of the boy on account of his persistent attempts to escape from a seminary in which he was being educated, he being anxious to discover and visit his mother. The marquis was arrested last year owing to information lodged by his wife. Accused ascribed the charge brought against him to the influence of a priest over his wife—the defence being that the boy met his death by accident.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S FAREWELL.

THE Duke of Cambridge on Oct. 31, afternoon held a small private levee at the War Office in the Commander-in-Chief's room, when he took leave of all the senior officers at the War Office. The meeting was a very impressive one. The duke is to dine specially with the Prince of Wales to-day at Marlborough House.

The following special Army Order was issued :—

War Office, Oct. 31, 1895.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K. G. relinquishes to-day the duties of the command of her Majesty's Army, a post of honour and distinction which he has held since July 16, 1856.

His Royal Highness has for nearly fifty-eight years held her Majesty's commission, and he now severs his connection with the active duties of his profession with the deepest sorrow and regret. In relinquishing these duties his Royal Highness desires to place on record the obligations he is under to all general and other officers who have so uniformly and ably assisted and supported him in maintaining the Army in the high state of discipline and efficiency for which it is distinguished, and he desires to express his deep sense of the admirable conduct, both in the field and in quarters, invariably displayd by officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the active service over whom he has so long presided.

The period covering his Royal Highness's command of the Army has been one of great changes. The abolition of purchase, the introduction of short service, of the territorial system, and of improved arms and equipments have all been materially assisted in their development by the cordial co-operation of all ranks of the officers of the army.

The Militia have been brought into closer connection with the Line, the Yeomanry have become far more efficient, and the institution of the Volunteer Force in 1859 marked an important epoch in the expansion of the defensive resources of the Empire. By constant attention to their duties and the desire to perfect themselves in practical knowledge of the military profession all the Auxiliary Forces, including the Volunteers, have become a valuable portion of her Majesty's Army.

In India also most important military changes have been effected, commencing with the amalgamation of the late East India Company's troops with her Majesty's Army in 1860, since which time great changes have been arrived at in many details connected with the Army of India, concluding with the recent reorganization of the Presidential armies into one command under the control of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

In bidding the Army an affectionate farewell the Duke of Cambridge feels assured he is handing over to his able and distinguished successor a force of which her Majesty the Queen and the Empire at large may well be proud, and he assures the Army and the nation that, though relinquishing his active duties, his interest in and his devotion to the Service will continue to the end of his days.

By command of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief.

REDVERS BULLER, A.G.

The "Times" says :—The Duke of Cambridge makes no secret of the reluctance with which he relinquishes the duties of the command of the Army, nor is that reluctance other than entirely honourable and natural. In overcoming it he only gives one more proof of the regard for the public interest and the devotion to public duty that he has displayed throughout his career. . . . The Duke of Cambridge at the head of the Army was the ultimate expression and final symbol of the domination of ideas incompatible with the efficiency of an Army necessarily subordinate to Parliament and at the same time required to compete with the splendid military organizations around us. Unhappily the ideas will long survive the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge. But there is this great difference—that, whereas we gave no reason than the one which the Professor assigns. The following words (of which I extract the leading words) are the only words I have ever written or publicly uttered on the subject; and they entirely express my present opinion :—"I do not for a moment suppose that the translators wished to conceal this part or any part of the matter which they have omitted. . . . The grounds . . . are, I believe, these. . . . Professor Oldenberg . . . gives these . . . are only a later amplification of . . . the Patimokkha." It is clear, I think, that Professor Max Muller might have derived from me his refutation of the "suggestion" which he still says I make. In the latter part of his letter the Professor uses an expression which can hardly fail to mislead readers who are not acquainted with the matter into thinking the objectionable portion of the Vinaya Pitaka looks shorter and in form less objectionable than it is. He calls it "a table of sins." Now, it occupies, I suppose, at least fifty pages octavo in Prof. Oldenberg's Pali edition, in spite of abbreviations; and, though it may correspond to what would now be expressed in tabular form, it is not a list of names, but a series of pretended stories of sin." Prof. Max Muller has treated me whenever we have met with the utmost kindness, and I am proud of his friendly treatment, but I cannot allow his abuse of memory to injure my own reputation or—what is more—the cause of truth;

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ON LEGAL EDUCATION.

THE Lord Chief Justice, on Oct. 29, delivered the inaugural address at Lincoln's-inn Hall, at the opening of the law lectures and classes of the Council of Legal Education. After reviewing the past history of legal education in England and contrasting it with its state in other countries, he pointed out its shortcomings, and suggested that a Royal Charter should be obtained to establish an "Inns of Court School of Law," to the Senate or governing body of which would fall the working out of a wise and comprehensive system of legal education. The members of that body would be nominated by the Inns of Court, the Crown, the Universities, and the Incorporated Law Society, and they would be endowed with the power of granting academic distinctions, and of establishing a final test of fitness for the profession of the law. In his peroation Lord Russell described a world-famed Law-school of the future in the heart of the empire-city of the world. He said :—"We are here at the very heart of things, where the pulse of dominion beats strongest, with a population larger than that of many kingdoms. From this point is governed the greatest empire the world has known. From our midst go forth to the uttermost ends of the earth, not merely those who symbolise the majesty of power, but, happily with them those, who represent the majesty of law—law, without which power is but tyranny. . . . If the empire of our arms is wide, so, happily, is the empire of our law. For this wide and varied field the ultimate legal Court of Appeal is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Before that tribunal the Bar of England aspire to practise, and on its benches aspire to sit. Surely these facts suggest great possibilities and great responsibilities. Is it an idle dream to hope that, even in our day and generation, there may here arise a great school of law worthy of one of the first and noblest of human sciences to which, attracted by the fame of its teaching, students from all parts of the world may flock and from which shall go forth men to practise, to teach, and to administer the law with a true and high ideal of the dignity of their mission?" The *Westminster Gazette* contrasts the intrinsic majesty and importance of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as it appears to the imagination of the orator, with the very dingy and unimpressive character of its outward environment. Never, assuredly (it says), was there so great a Court with so little of the pomp and circumstance of State about it.

WHEN, writes the *Pioneer*, General Low withdrew from Bajour after installing certain of the local chiefs in power over sections of the country once controlled by Umra Khan, some apprehension was felt as to the future of the valley. The Bajouris were distinctly told that any raids east of the Panjkora might have the effect of bringing our troops back again, and they were exhorted to keep the peace among themselves, but more than this could not be done. The limit of direct political influence was fixed along the Panjkora, which forms the south-western boundary of Dir, and no attempt was made to control the country beyond. It would have been futile to have tried to exercise authority over the tribesmen themselves, who will not even obey their own leaders; they had to be left to their own devices, their freedom of action being unfettered. One possible result of this policy, it was thought, might be that the petty chiefs would fly at each other's throats in border fashion, the more ambitious hoping to emulate Umra's career. But singularly enough no serious quarrels seem so far to have taken place, though rumours have been current of minor disagreements. It is too soon to say that this peaceful state of affairs will last, but the Bajouris are certainly in no blood-thirsty mood at present and no chief has come prominently to the front. Mahomed Shah Khan is the biggest man among them, but without money and arms he cannot gather any powerful faction about him. The common people are said to be impressed with the idea that Umra himself will return some day, and they are ready for aid to hasten it, but they will waste their strength in fighting for any other *malik*. But the presence of Shahzada Ismail is the Amir's hands, and he is an honoured guest but a distrusted one at Kabul; and unless Abdur Rahman has some unpleasant surprise in store for the British Government Umra may not see his home in Jhandoul for a long time to come. If it were not for this doubt of the Amir's policy—a reasonable doubt considering how he connived at Sher Afzul's escape—the future of Bajour would give little cause for anxiety. As it is the country has to be carefully watched in order that the first signs of Afzhan intrigue may be detected in good time.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A SENATOR PREDICTS WAR.

SENATOR CHANDLER has contributed a signed article to his paper, published at Concord, New Hampshire, in which he predicts war between Great Britain and the United States. It will arise, he says, out of British disregard of the direct interests of America, and it will be forced on through British aggression on other nations. The United States will have Russia as a European ally. "As an offensive war on our part," writes the Senator, "it may not come for twenty years; as a defensive war it may come sooner. One sure result will be that the United States will acquire Canada."

The *Times'* New York correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 29 :—"Expressions of sympathy with England during the last few days, while a collision between England and Russia in the East was thought imminent, were numerous and strong enough to astonish the Venezuelan and anti-English party. They may, probably enough, have an effect in Washington. Senator Lodge's private declaration of war against England has appealed to that sense of humour which Mr. Watson, the yacht-builder, says Americans do not possess. The *Evening Post* thinks it awful to contemplate the responsibility which this bold, bad man is taking upon himself. It would be a mistake to consider Messrs. Lodge and Chandler and their cronies against England unimportant. Both are United States Senators; both, whether they know it or not, are among England's best friends, for they are making it tolerably plain to the American people what sort of guides they would be in foreign policy and what the jingoism of which they are the two most eminent apostles really means. The Secretary of State and the British Ambassador are expecting to frame a convention for the settlement of the Canadian claims arising out of the seizures of Canadian vessels in Behring Sea."

The *Daily Chronicle's* New York correspondent telegraphed on Oct 29 :—

The latest news about the movements of the Russian fleet in the Far East, together with the senseless declamation of anti-English "Jingoes" in this country, seems likely to be followed by a somewhat Anglophil reaction. Two of the most widely circulated newspapers in New York to-day print leaders in which progressive England is extolled at the expense of autocratic Russia.

THE "SACRED BOOKS OF THE EAST."

THE Bishop of Colombo writes in the "Times" (Oct. 31) :—Among the disadvantages of exile is the impossibility, in many cases, of replying to any charge or correcting any mistake which may be made about one in England until many weeks have passed, and one may seem to be reviving a forgotten dispute. May I trust to your sympathy to allow me very briefly to comment on Prof. Max Muller's letter, dated Sept. 7, which I did not see till I had returned to Ceylon? "The Professor was acknowledging a letter of mine, in which I had shown that I had never charged him with any intention of suppressing evidence in not translating in the series of "Sacred Books. After East" certain portions of a Bhuddist book. After acknowledging my letter with gratitude, he strangely repeats the statement that I have done the very thing I repudiate. He says :—"He actually suggests a reason," and implies in the following sentence that this reason suggested by me was a "sinister motive." The true reason, the Professor says, was that the part omitted was "only a later amplification of" that which has been translated. Your readers could only conclude that I did not accept this true reason and suggested a sinister motive. Now, what is the fact? I have never suggested—unless it were by expressly repudiating—any other reason than the reason which the Professor assigns. The following words (of which I extract the leading words) are the only words I have ever written or publicly uttered on the subject; and they entirely express my present opinion :—"I do not for a moment suppose that the translators wished to conceal this part or any part of the matter which they have omitted. . . . The grounds . . . are, I believe, these. . . . Professor Oldenberg . . . gives these . . . are only a later amplification of . . . the Patimokkha." It is clear, I think, that Professor Max Muller might have derived from me his refutation of the "suggestion" which he still says I make. In the latter part of his letter the Professor uses an expression which can hardly fail to mislead readers who are not acquainted with the matter into thinking the objectionable portion of the Vinaya Pitaka looks shorter and in form less objectionable than it is. He calls it "a table of sins." Now, it occupies, I suppose, at least fifty pages octavo in Prof. Oldenberg's Pali edition, in spite of abbreviations; and, though it may correspond to what would now be expressed in tabular form, it is not a list of names, but a series of pretended stories of sin." Prof. Max Muller has treated me whenever we have met with the utmost kindness, and I am proud of his friendly treatment, but I cannot allow his abuse of memory to injure my own reputation or—what is more—the cause of truth;

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE Hon. George Peel, secretary of the Gold Standard Defence Association, in an address before the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, on Oct. 29, said that a considerable decline was visible in the fortunes of Australia and New Zealand since the arguments had been examined and it had been found, for instance, that the price fixed at the French Mint did not fix the market price, and also that silver had began to fall while the mints of Europe were still open. Secondly, the great nations of the West having successively adopted in recent times a gold standard would certainly not now abandon it, and he was glad to observe the failure of the free silverites in America. "But if, was South Africa which, by her output of gold, had settled the question. Thirdly, common sense condemned a proposal for relinquishing our right of receiving some £1,500,000,000 of our loans to other nations now payable in gold. As for an international conference, he declined to put our currency under a foreign syndicate. Even if Governments fixed the price of silver, the people would not accept it, and, to begin with, neither China nor Japan wanted a conference, and consequently, if we undervalued our gold and over-valued our silver, our gold currency would vanish to the Far East. International currency meant one standard, but as some nations peferred gold, some silver, and some paper, such a scheme was impracticable. As regards our trade with the East, he found that our trade with Yokohama last year was 61 per cent. of the whole trade of that port, and that our trade with silver-using countries had increased since 1873 faster than that with gold-using countries. Bimetallists now said they did not want to raise the prices of commodities, and as they could not hope to steady the exchanges by doubling the price of silver, he really did not know what they did want. For himself he believed in the gold standard as the chosen standard of our people and the wise selection of our statesmen. The pound was everywhere familiar and regulated the exchanges of the world." Our gold standard had not caused our commercial prosperity, but had been its servant and assistant. He would sum up all his views on this subject in one sentence—"The evils which are attributed to the gold standard are imaginary and the remedies which are proposed are impossible."

FRANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

AMONG the Parliamentary papers distributed in Paris, on Oct. 25, was the bill drawn up by M. Honataux and M. Ribot opening fresh credits for the establishment of new French Consulates in China and Formosa. But the statement of reasons that precedes the bill as now published (says the *Times'* correspondent) throws an interesting light on the attitude of the Foreign Office here in Far East problems. It is as follow:—"The ext

THE HANGING OF MR. STOKES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

REUTER'S AGENCY has received important news regarding the Stokes affair, showing that the British Agent's presence at Kibonge's camp was due to the fact that he was there for the purpose of obtaining reparation from the Arab chief, and that, having obtained what he wished for, Mr. Stokes, so far from aiding Kibonge against the State, tried, on the contrary, to settle the differences between them. The intelligence is brought by Mr. G. C. Pilkington, of the Church Missionary Society's staff in Uganda, who has just returned home. Speaking to a representative of Reuter's Agency on the subject, Mr. Pilkington said:—

Although there were many rumours, the first detailed account of Mr. Stokes's death reached Uganda in May or June. Everyone in Uganda, including the Government officials, knew perfectly well that Mr. Stokes had gone on an expedition to Kibonge's country for the purpose of demanding reparation for the murder of his headman—a Swahili named Jumna, well known to us all in Uganda—who had been killed by the Arab chief. Mr. Stokes took with him a large and well-armed caravan and marched through the German phere. These facts were known to all long before Mr. Stokes's death, and at once dispelled the mystery which seems to have been attached to his presence in the Arab Camp. The fact, too, that he was at war with Kibonge would also be of itself sufficient reason to account for his possession of arms and ammunition. The murder of Jumna and Mr. Stokes's departure to demand reparation were common talk in Uganda. The general belief, both among the Europeans and the people of Uganda, was that Mr. Stokes was innocent, and I was informed that a German officer from Bukoba on hearing at Mango of his death, said that it was murder. . . . . On receipt of the news of Mr. Stokes's death Mr. Jackson, the Acting Commissioner, at once sent despatches to the Belgian authorities demanding particulars of the trial, and Mr. Willson, the officer in charge at Toro, went across the frontier to see the State officers with regard to the matter. One Belgian officer told him first that Mr. Stokes had gone to the coast, but afterwards admitted that he had been executed. . . . The natives gave a circumstantial account of how Mr. Stokes met his death. They announced the fact that Kibonge had been killed, and added that the Belgians said that Mr. Stokes would not have had so much ivory in his possession had he not exchanged it for arms and ammunition. As a matter of fact, he had got it as an indemnity, and the State officers had already executed Kibonge, who could have confirmed the statement.

A VEHICLE REVOLUTION.

WHEN the pioneers of railway enterprise were making their way in the early part of the century writes the "World," their opponents used to go about piteously demanding what was to become of all the horses. Hitherto the problem thus suggested has failed to present itself for solution in a practical shape. But this has only been because, until recently, mechanical motive-power has been restricted, for all travelling purposes, exclusively to the iron roads. In the near future it seems likely enough that the question of the old railway obstructives may be revived with a great deal more cogency, and with far less possibility of answer. Signs of the coming invasion of the highways and byeways by machine-driven vehicles have been multiplying rapidly of late. Once let it be demonstrated that horseless vehicles, by whatever means propelled, can be safely guided and controlled in the public thoroughfares, and it is certain that no prohibitive laws will long be allowed to stand in their way. Whether or not the late experiments be regarded as conclusive, they have at least served to give assurance that success is well within reach. Nor is it only as a traction agent that the once-indispensable horse is being "left" by the march of invention. The rush of cyclists to Battersea Park last season had an ominously depressing effect upon the equestrian attendance in the Row; and enthusiasts of the wheel are still complacently telling each other the story of that recent country-house party to which no fewer than twenty-two out of twenty-seven guests brought their "machines" for daily exercise during their visit. Between steam, electricity, petroleum, and the "Humber," the horse's ordinary occupation must soon be entirely gone. Even if the long-promised flying-machine does not some day become an accomplished fact, he will certainly not be necessary to the every-day locomotion of the future. For the mere purpose of exercise he can now no longer hope with by others besides the cyclist, since mechanical ingenuity has even provided a parlour "gee-gee," which faithfully reproduces his trot, his canter, and his stimulating gallop by the pressure of a lever. All round, in fact, the horse is being superseded; in all directions the ground is being visibly cut from under his hoofs.

If the new "petroleum motor" and its allies can do what the horse has hitherto done, and can do it more cheaply and conveniently, we may make up our minds that they will sooner or later take possession of the roads, equine or æsthetic sentiment notwithstanding. And when they come, they must inevitably bring with them a kind of minor social revolution. There was a time when "to keep a gig" was held to be an incontestable evidence of position and substance; and there is at this day a great middle-class gulf fixed between "carriage people" and those who are constrained by circumstances to depend upon public conveyances, mitigated, perhaps, by an occasional resort to the livery-stable. The recent experiments, by showing how easily the new motors can be applied to all sorts and conditions of vehicles, suggest some curious anticipations of the levelling effect of the new order of locomotion. Eventually, if not at once, it must have the result of placing a conveyance within the reach of almost everybody. The price of horse-flesh, strongly-rooted passion as it is among all classes, will have to yield to the temptation of a mechanical steed that costs nothing to keep, needs no attention, requires no "vet," and demands no sustenance even in its working hours except "benzine or cerbal density, costing about elevenpence a gallon." There will be nothing but "carriage people" in the good time coming, and the doctor and financier will henceforth have to hit upon some new means of advertising the establishment of their prosperity to their neighbours. As for the aspect of the roads when the coming vehicular revolution is complete, it is best not to think too much about that. No doubt we shall get used to it in good time, just as some of us have got used to the Underground Railway.

FALL OF THE RIBOT MINISTRY.

THE French Ministry was overthrown, on Oct. 28, as the result of a debate on an interpellation with regard to the South-ern Railway scandal, brought forward by M. Rouanet, who declared that the scandal had compromised the good repute of Parliament. He insisted on full explanations from the Minister of Justice. Two members of the Right having followed with similar speeches, M. Trarieux, Minister of Justice, asserted that whenever the Government believed they had detected guilty persons they had prosecuted them. He proceeded to give certain explanations, and demanded a vote of confidence. A resolution declaring that members of Parliament should not be permitted [illegible] in financial negotiations was unanimously carried. M. Rouanet then moved a resolution demanding that full light should be thrown on the affair, and all the guilty parties prosecuted, and that the report of the expert should be communicated to the Chamber. This was opposed by the Premier, but carried by 311 to 210 votes. The members of the Ministry at once withdrew from the Chamber, and proceeded to tender their resignations to the President, who accepted them, and the Chamber adjourned till Nov. 4.

M. Bourgeois was entrusted the task of endeavouring to form a new Cabinet.

The French Chamber, on Oct. 26, after a series of heated debates on the strike at the Carmaux Glass Works, declared by 278 to 176 votes that the public authorities had no other mission than to insure public order, the liberty of labour, and the liberties of working men.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55 (a.m.)	2	14
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	14	...	40 (a.m.)	...	7

[illegible] mission of messages to [illegible] p.m., of the 17th

			Minimum Time.	
			H.	M.
[illegible]	...	16	..	1
[illegible]	...	8	..	1
[illegible]	...	12	..	1

A TELEGRAM, dated [illegible], received in Berlin from Tientsin, states that the negotiations entered into for the granting to Germany of a Crown-concession in that city, were to-day concluded by the signing of an agreement on the subject.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 25.

Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen J McN Walter, CB, from the Manchester Regt, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen R J Baumgartner, CB, deceased.

Manchester Regt—Major-Gen and Hon Lieut-Gen H R Norman, CB, to be Colonel, vice Lieut-Gen and Hon Gen J McN Walter, CB, transferred to the Royal Sussex Regt.

3th Dragoon Guards—Qmr and Hon Capt W Cumberland retires on retired pay Sergt-Major F C Butcher to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W Cumberland.

3rd Hussars—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C W H Helyar retires on half-pay.

10th Hussars—Riding-Master and Hon Capt D N Smith is placed on retired pay Squadron Sergt-Major Rough Rider F A Richer, from the Cavalry Depot Staff, to be Riding-Master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt D N Smith.

16th Lancers—Capt J A Orr-Ewing is seconded for service on the Staff.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—Qmr and Hon Capt J O'Neill retires on retired pay.

Royal Scots Fusiliers—The restoration to the establishment of Super-Lieut G O Ross-Keppel, which was notified in the Gazette of May 14, 1895, is cancelled.

South Staffordshire Regt—Major W Moore to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col J E H Prior, retired.

Dorsetshire Regt—Capt E H Goddard retires on retired pay.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut R H Hunter-Weston resigns his commission Lieut C J Ramsden to be Adjutant, vice Capt M D Murray, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut-Col F C F Stokes is placed on half-pay on appointment to the Staff.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Gen Cadet R H Bernard, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut the Hon V R Bootle-Wilbraham, resigned.

Staff—Major P J T Lewis, A S C, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant General, vice Lieut Col L A Hope, A S C whose period of service in the appointment has expired; Capt V Fremmi, the Leicestershire Regt to be a Deputy Assistant-General, vice Major F Waldron, RA, whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt A F H Ferguson, 2nd Lifeguards, to be ADC to the Right Hon H K, Viscount Hampden, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wale; Lieut A A C, Earl of Shaftesbury, 10th Hussars, to be ADC to the Right Hon T Lord Blassey KCB Governor and Commander-in-Chief Victoria.

School of Military Engineering—Capt R U H Buckland R E, to be Adjutant, vice Capt S B Rice RE whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Chaplains Dep—The Rev F J Batcman Chaplain to the Forces Second Class to be Chaplain to the Forces First Class.

Army Medical Staff—Brig Surg Lt Col H W A Mackinnon D S O retires on retired pay.

Ordnance Store Dept—The following Deputy Assistant Commissaries General of Ordnance to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries Generals of Ordnance with the rank of Captain in the Army:—Capt C Tuckey (with the Royal Scots Fusiliers) H W N Smyth from the York and Lancaster Regt; E A Moulton Barrett from the West India Regt and R Crawford, from the Royal Irish Regt.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymaster and Hon Lieut-Col J C Ross is placed on retired pay; Capt E D Harvest the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt) to be Paymaster.

Memoranda—Major-Gen M J R MacGregor is placed on reserved pay; Brevet-Col F V Corbett employed in the Public Works Department in India, from Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army; Major F J C Butler half-pay retires on retired pay. The following Deputy Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants Bengal Establishment are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—J Blake H Stenson and J J Horton Bennett. The following Deputy Assistant Commissaries Bengal Establishment are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—J Lindeboom T Power M Larkin and E Berry.

Reserve of Officers—Capt S J A Denison Major late 3rd Bn the South Staffordshire Regt resigns his commission.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Lieut Col S Smith, having resigned his Volunteer appointment, ceases to be an officer of the Army Medical Reserve of Officers; Surg Lieut F J L Warwick, MB, 1st Tower Hamlets Volunteer Rifle Corps to be Surgeon Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—F G De Lessc, to Asterly (unda ed); J A Baker, to Sphinx (Oct 18).

Commanders—H Curry, to Blenheim (Oct 20); G Gore-Browne, to Narcissus (Nov 19).

Lieutenants—S B Yone, to Victory (Oct 25); S V Y De Horsey, to Excellent (Oct 18); R E Wemyss, C F Corbett, and M H H Nelson, to Astræa (Nov 6); J M B Robeck, R G Corbett, and A G Allgood, to Cordelia (Nov 12); E G Gamble, to Excellent (Sept 7); S W Beaumont, C T Thorp, S A Perry Aynscough, and J W L M'Clintock, to Immortalite; F K G Gibbons, to Benbow; E F A Gaunt, B H H Taylor, W L B Molyneux, F A Whitehead, and N B Yeend, to Narcissus (Nov 19); F J Davis, RNR, to Cambridge (Oct 28); R H Travers, to Vivid, additional, for command of Lynx; P C Musgrave, to Vivid, additional, for command of Banshee (Nov 7); G De B Brooke, to Hamilton; Hon H A Hood, to Cambrian; H H Campbell, to Widgeon (Nov 18); W N M'Gachen, to Resolution; J C Williamson, to Warspite; E L A Forbes, to Benbow; W Hamilton; to Dreadnought; G B Powell, to Melampus; H J de W Ritcat, to Repulse; A J Burgess, to Royal Sovereign, additional; W H Leadbeater, to Endymion; C C Bissett, to Arethusa; G P E Hunt, to Sybille; C F T F Ellis, to Hawke; F Crean, to Collingwood; H M'N Sperling, to Melita; W N M'Culloch, to Camperdown; P J Delves, to Barham; A Dean, to Orlando; V G Esson, to Curaçoa; W J O Farrell, to Centurion; A G Alston, to Spartan; W J Frazer, to St George; J A C G Sinclair, to Biondo; J O Hatcher, to Retribution; A A Edwards, to Rearus; A E Archeson, A Truso II, J H Upton, H Jefferson, and C W Beckwith, to Cambridge; F E M Humphery, G Stapleton, F Payne-Gallwey, E Unwin, A E Harris, and W H E Caltbrop, to Excellent; A G H Dalton, to Thunderer; A W Abbott, to Kellaugria; F V Lockyer, to Curaçoa; W H Gossoyn, to Galatea; W A E Critchley, to Vivid, additional, for RN Barracks; T B O'Brien, to Australia; W R Nicholson, to Mersey; F Ode Wet, to Wildfire, additional, for Sans Pareil; J H Jones, to Devastation; J L Shenton, to Victory, additional; to Duke of Wellington; F F Edwards, to Inflexible; T J O'Hara, to Alexandra; A Hambly, to Empress of India (Oct 31); G C Carpendale, to Victory, additional, to await appointment to Astræa (Nov. 6); F R Harrold, to Wildfire, additional, to await appointment to Forte when commissioned (Nov 5.)

Sub-Lieutenant—N McLewis, to Victory; A Cochrane, to Astræa (Nov 5); A Lowndes, to Plover; W G H Mickford, to Bonetta; R H Colenso, to Mohawk; A S Hughes, to Daphne; H F G Young, to Resolution; A W Gush, to Excellent; J U Graham, to Cambridge (Oct 31).

Midshipmen—R E Stokes Rees, to Immortalite (Nov 19); J F Knox, F P Lodge Symonds, and Leith, to Royal Sovereign; H P V Hickman and L A B Donaldson, to Resolution; H P Ritchie, to Blenheim; A C Dewar, to and ymion; and P A A Cooper, to Empress of India (Oct. 31); J A Barne, G C Crispin, D W Hamilton Gordon, the Hon A E Hut, and A L Seager, to Cordelia (Nov 12); C Schwann, W A C Woodson, R Fitzmaurice, and D C H Dalrymple, to New Orleans; and J E Gordon, T C H Williams, and D A R Kirwan, to Immortalite (Nov 19); H C S Rawson, to Centurion (Oct 6).

Naval Cadets—J C G Hamilton, R G Adams, and R H Townshend, to Cordelia (Nov 12).

Staff Commander—H E Wood, to Victory (Oct 25); A R P Bawden, to Terror, additional, for Bermuda Yard (Dec 1); F W E H Smith, to Enchantress (Dec 10).

Staff Captain—A W Miller, to be Assistant Staff Captain at Devonport Yard Nov 20).

Fleet Engineer—G McEwen, to Vivid (Oct 16).

Staff Engineer—J H Walton, to Forte (Nov 5); J W Henwood, to Narcissus; J W Bennington, to Immortalite (Nov 19); J Kerr, to Satmar, additional, for Wivern (Oct 31).

Chief Engineer—R W Green, to Cordelia.

Engineers—J E Lancashire, to Victory (Oct 10.); H Bone to Victory (Oct 24); G V Eyre, to Galatea (Nov 5); C Broadbent, to Narcissus (Nov 19).

Assistant Engineers—G W Baldwin and P Wheater, to Victory (Nov 5); S P Ferguson, to Narcissus; G H Stainton, to Victory; E G Mallinson and L J Watson, to Immortalite (Nov 19); H B Moorehead, to Cordelia (Nov 12); W Macdonald, to Narcissus; A F Sawyer, to Immortalite (Nov 19); last two probationary.

Fleet-Surgeon—R S P Griffiths, to Alexander (Oct 25).

Staff-Surgeon—C A Maguinlay, MD, to Pembroke; A Patterson to Endymion; M Fonan, BA, to Warspite (Oct 29); H Canton, to Immortalite; J L Lambert, to Narcissus (Nov 19); H W Magnamara, to Cordelia (Nov 12).

Surgeons—S L B Rowe, to Grafton (Oct 24) and to Redpole (undated); F E Rock, MD, to Endymion; R T A Lovinge to Vernon; F D Lumley, to Pigmy; F J A Dalton, to Plover (Oct 28); E D Minter, to Pembroke (Oct 29); J C Burston and P M Wall, to Hongkong Hospital; H N Stephens, to Centurion for disk; W B Macleod, MB, to Hearty; J M Read, M A, M B, to Australia (Nov 1) and for recommissioning; A S Kelsey, B A, M B, to Daphne; at Harris and W Spry, to Grafton (undated); T W Philip, to Jaskal; E S P Eames, to Blenheim (Oct 24); J McElwell, MD to Centurion; W J Beardsley, to Plymouth Hospital (Oct 29); E S M'Ilor, MB, and H H Pearce, to Wildfire; C H Rock, to Vivid (Oct 26); A T Jeans, to Immortalite; N S Smith, to Narcissus (Nov 19); W G Peck, BA, MB, to Raven; A Spicer, MB, to Benbow; H F Jones, to Alexandra (Nov 19).

Chaplains and Naval Instructors—Rev E C Fyffe, to Forte; Rev W Hall, BA, to Astræa; Rev A H Price, BA, to Endymion (Nov 5); Rev W B C Francis, MA, to Cordelia (Nov 12).

Staff Paymasters—A W Aitchison, to Medusa; R L Plymott, to Medea (Nov 12); G B Townsend, to Cordelia (Nov 12); C Raxworthy, to Immortalite; B C Scott, to Narcissus (Nov 19).

Paymasters—A Wilson, to Buzzard (Oct 4); C L H Meredyth, to Brisk (Oct 20).

Assistant Paymasters—H J D Spriggs, to Cordelia; C S Wonham, to Australia (Nov 12); E G Whittles, to Immortalite; and F A F Banbury, to Narcissus (Nov 19).

Clerks—C H Griffiths, to Pembroke; and C R Bunbury, to Excellent (Nov 19).

Assistant Clerks—A Mudge and W F E O'Byrne, to Crescent (Oct 28.)

Oct 21, 1895—Royal Marine Light Infantry—Barrackmaster and Brevet Lieut Col H J L Norcock has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request (Oct 15).

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int so thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly. ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

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INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General, Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

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IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

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Kettle Size ... 2/6

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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus" week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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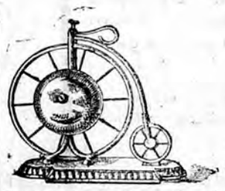


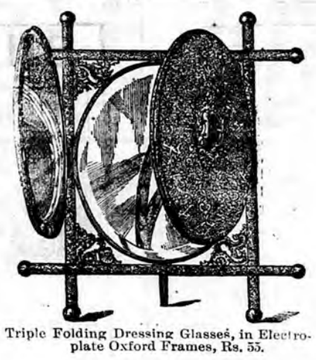
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 23.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 66.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 25. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

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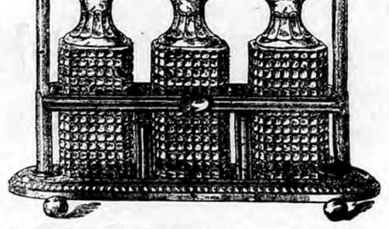
Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

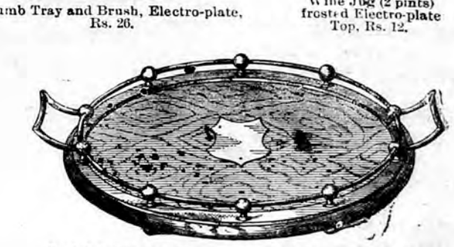
Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

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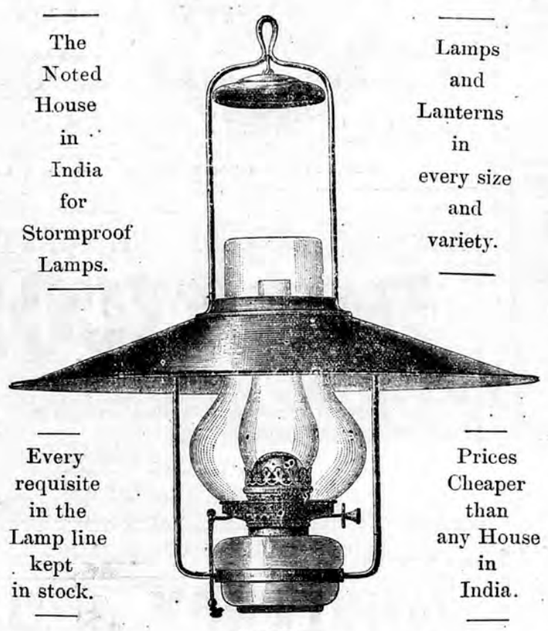

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is a Milk-Wheat Food, absolutely free from Starch, which the Infant cannot digest, the Starch of the Wheat having been

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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD requires the *addition of water only*, to prepare it for use, as it contains all the elements necessary for the growth and sustenance of the child.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."—*British Medical Journal.*

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